

## Mr Vance resigns after disagreement over hostages rescue mission

resident Carter yesterday accepted "with regret" the resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, his secretary of State. Mr Vance felt unable to support the abortive American rescue mission in Iran. It has been plain for several months

that Mr Vance was not happy in his work. His advice to the President became increasingly unheeded. Mr Warren Christopher, Deputy Secretary of State, becomes acting Secretary until a successor is chosen.

### Secret meeting led to final rift

n David Cross (London: April 28) Mr Cyrus Vance, the Secretary of State, has served President Carter loyally since taking office, but has resigned because of a disagreement over the abortive mission to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

In his letter of resignation, dated last Monday but published today, Mr Vance said he "how deeply" Mr Carter pondered his decision to save the hostages. "I could support you in it," he wrote to the President, "but the reasons we have discussed I cannot."

He went on: "You would not be served in the coming months by a Secretary of State who could not support you in the public backing of an issue and decision of such extraordinary importance—no matter how firm main in my support on issues... such a situation would be untenable and relationship, which I value highly, would constantly erode."

After meeting Mr Carter at the White House this morning, Vance made a brief appearance in the press room at the Department to speak to reporters. In his statesmanlike manner, he said he was "proud to have been able to participate in important policy actions and decisions" which had been under President Carter's leadership.

He said policies were important only for the present but the future of our nation "depended on the decisions we made today."

Although he disagreed with Mr Carter over the rescue mission, he would continue to support "fully" his policies on foreign issues. "I have a duty to support the leadership of our nation," he said, "and I always have my deepest respect and affection."

Springing Mr Vance's resignation from a meeting at the White House, President Carter said he did so "with regret, with deep appreciation for the deep and effective assistance he has given to me and to our country."

Because you could not support a decision regarding the operation in Iran, you made the correct decision, said Mr Vance. "I know this is a principle with you, respect the reasons you expressed to me."

Mr Carter nor Mr Vance gave any details of their differences of opinion. But it was no surprise here that the Secretary of State chose to resign a week ago when final



Mr Cyrus Vance arriving at the White House yesterday.

planning for the rescue mission was under way.

The dispute dates from a meeting held on April 11 when President Carter gathered together his foreign and defence policy advisers to discuss the possibility of launching a rescue mission.

Contingency planning for an operation of this kind had been started shortly after the American embassy in Tehran was seized last November.

However, Mr Vance did not attend the April 11 meeting because he was catching up on

some well-earned rest in Florida. Mr Warren Christopher, the Deputy Secretary of State, stood in. He now becomes the acting secretary until a successor to Mr Vance has been chosen.

After much discussion of the pros and cons of mounting a rescue mission this month, President Carter told his advisers that he favoured a bold attempt to rescue the hostages.

Asked today why Mr Vance was apparently not told about the significance of the April 11 meeting, a senior White

House official said that for the Secretary of State to interrupt his vacation to return to Washington might well have jeopardized the mission. The need for secrecy was imperative, he explained.

Mr Vance, however, immediately informed about the President's tentative decision to mount the operation and met Mr Carter privately on several occasions to try to persuade him to change his mind.

His efforts were unsuccessful and the formal decision to go ahead was adopted at another meeting at the White House on April 15.

The White House official said that after listening to Mr Vance's "strongly-held and well-expressed objections," Mr Carter concluded that he "should not rescind his decision."

Mr Vance continued his efforts to dissuade the President from embarking on a plan which he felt carried too many risks.

For some months, it was clear that Mr Vance was not happy with his job. Since the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, he has discovered that his advice to President Carter has been heeded less and less.

By contrast, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, has found Mr Carter more receptive to his more forceful approach to world affairs.

Although Mr Christopher takes office as acting Secretary of State today, White House officials said that a permanent replacement would be chosen as soon as possible. Mr Christopher, a career diplomat who is greatly respected here and abroad, is an obvious candidate for the post. So too, it seems, is Mr Lloyd Cutler, the White House counsel who has led President Carter's campaign to boycott the summer Olympics.

Mr Vance is considered unlikely, however, that Mr Brzezinski will get the job. He has in the past that he prefers to work in the White House as national security adviser.

Resignations by American Secretaries of State on matters of principle are not as common as they are in Europe.

Before today's announcement by Mr Vance, the best known case in recent times was the resignation of Mr William Jennings Bryan in 1915. He left Mr Woodrow Wilson's cabinet in protest against the president's policy towards Germany and the First World War.

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## US prime lending rates cut by 1%

From Frank Vogel  
Washington, April 28

The decline in United States interest rates gathered pace today when two banks—Morgan Guaranty Trust and the National Bank of Detroit—both cut their prime lending rates by 1 per cent to 18 1/2 per cent. They were joined at that level by some smaller banks. Several others had moved down to 19 per cent.

The news of the cuts buoyed the stock markets; the Dow Jones industrial average was up by more than six points in mid-session at 809.21, but by the close it was back down to 805.46, 1.88 points higher than in the previous day's trading.

But the dollar came under pressure in the foreign exchange market adding to concern over the currency and the resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State.

The dollar closed at its lowest level against the Deutsche mark since early March, slipping to 1.7945/55 from Friday's 1.8145/60.

The gold price fell in New York by about \$21 to about \$517.

Over recent days the gap between short term money market and commercial paper rates and the prime rate has become unusually large.

The prime rate tends to hold at less than 2 per cent above the rate for federal funds but in recent days the gap has been far larger.

Federal funds are trading below 16 per cent and have reached 15 1/2 per cent on some occasions. The Federal Reserve Board has given no indication of trying to slow the slide of the rate for Fed funds.

The range of leading banks' prime rates is extraordinary. For example Morgan Guaranty Trust's rate is at 18 1/2 per cent, Chase Manhattan Bank's rate is 19 per cent and Citibank's 19 1/2 per cent.

All these factors suggest that important new trends are developing in short term rates and that they will be unsettled before moving into line with each other.

Given the present rate for Federal funds, there is much scope for a further decline in the prime rate.

## Railwaymen will consider new pay offer today

By Our Labour Staff

The National Union of Railwaymen's executive will consider today a new pay offer aimed at securing a settlement for 180,000 workers in the industry.

The executive, which last week unexpectedly rejected a 20 per cent offer agreed by leaders of the NUR and the other two rail unions, will hear the outcome of six hours of talks which ended last night.

British Rail is thought to have been adamant that it could not improve on the percentage increase offered. Neither side would say last night what changes had been made in the offer.

## Mrs Thatcher fails to win EEC budget compromise as Luxembourg summit talks collapse

From Michael Horasby  
and Peter Norman  
Luxembourg, April 28

The summit conference of EEC heads of government finished here tonight with no agreement on the crucial question of reducing the size of Britain's contribution to the Community budget.

Last minute efforts by the Italian presidency of the Community to resolve the question failed late in the evening.

Earlier, after a full day of arduous talks on the budget, the EEC heads of government had taken what one British official had described as a "breather" and switched their attention to the serious difficulties besetting the Community's agricultural policy and other EEC issues.

A warning of tonight's collapse emerged when the British stance was criticized by the French Government's spokesman, who said that Britain's partners had gone to the "limits of generosity," and that this had been met by "an intransigent attitude that was no longer reasonable."

(President Giscard d'Estaing of France, said tonight after the talks had failed that the average 5 per cent increase in EEC farm prices agreed on by all members but Britain "will be applied in France as quickly as possible."

In the course of the day, the Prime Minister and her EEC colleagues drew steadily closer on the issue of how to reduce the £1,100m net contribution that it is estimated Britain would have to pay this year, as things stand.

Mrs Thatcher began by insisting that Britain's net contribution should not exceed about £150m (£250 million European units of account). During the afternoon the other eight so-



tened their bargaining positions to offer Britain a deal limiting its net contribution to £328m (£38 million units of account). The Prime Minister is said to have dismissed this proposal, which had the backing of the other eight members of the EEC, as "totally unacceptable."

The problem lay not so much in the figure. British sources said the Prime Minister, accepted that the £328m ceiling was an attractive offer implying a return of more than two thirds of the £1,000m "loan" she demanded for Britain at the EEC summit in Dublin last November.

The difficulty was that the offer was guaranteed only for this year and was conditional on Britain accepting an average 5 per cent increase in EEC farm prices and a new Community regime governing trade in lamb and mutton. That was agreed by the agriculture ministers of the other eight member states early in May.

Although the differences be-

tween Britain and the other member states still appeared considerable this evening, comfort was drawn from the fact that the heads of government apparently repeating the acrimonious exchanges that marked the summit in Dublin last November.

While British officials cautioned against undue optimism, the sheer duration of the past two days' discussions suggested that the heads of government were determined to make every effort to reach a solution in Luxembourg.

But the attempt to solve at a single blow the related disputes over the British budget contribution and the level of aid to put a severe strain on the Community's finances.

The European Commission has calculated that a settlement of Britain's claim along the lines offered this afternoon, coupled with acceptance of the proposed farm price package, would lead to the exhaustion of the Community's available financial resources during next year.

The farm price agreement Mrs Thatcher was being pressed to accept involved price rises of between 5.5 and 7.5 per cent for most products, including increases of 4 per cent even for products in surplus, such as milk and sugar.

The package was formulated in the early hours after an all-night session by EEC agricultural ministers, but was vetoed by Mr Peter Walker, the British minister, who had urged a price freeze for the main surplus products and no more than 2.4 per cent on average for the rest.

Linked to the price agreement, and likewise a French precondition of any deal on

Continued on page 7, col 1

## Inquest told Mr Peach was hit by a policeman

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Peach was hit on the head by a policeman during the demonstration against the National Front's election meeting in Southall last April, the inquest into Mr Peach's death was told yesterday.

Miss Amanda Leon, a teacher, aged 33, who went to the demonstration with Mr Peach, said she saw him hit by a policeman during a police charge.

She assumed that he was hit with a baton. "It was a weapon of that shape, a long, fairly narrow weapon." The blow had come in an "over-arm fashion".

Despite repeated challenges from Mr Brian Watling, QC, counsel for the Metropolitan Police, who asked Miss Leon to confirm that she was a member of the Anti-Nazi League and the Socialist Workers' Party, Miss Leon insisted that she had seen Mr Peach struck.

The resumed inquest opened at Hammersmith Coroner's Court at 10.30 yesterday, having been adjourned when the Peach family lawyers successfully challenged in the Appeal Court the decision of the coroner, Dr John Burton, to sit without a jury.

At the start there were about 15 demonstrators outside, displaying posters criticizing the Special Patrol Group.

Dr Burton warned the jury of the men and women: "Do not take any notice of anything you have previously seen or heard." The sitting, he said, was an inquest, not a trial.

Dr Richard Bentall, of New East Hospital, who operated on Mr Peach, told the inquest that he had not come across any injury of such severity before. The back of the skull was able to move in relation to the front, and two or three pieces of bone were found in the skull, together with a clot of about half a pint of blood.

Mr Peach died from head injuries during the demonstration at Southall during which 97 policemen and at least an equivalent number of demonstrators were hurt. Afterwards 342 people were charged.

The inquest is expected to last several weeks, and more than 75 witnesses are expected to be called, including 41 members of the Special Patrol Group.

Report, page 4

## Union doubts printing lockout solidarity

By Paul Routledge

Most provincial daily newspapers failed to appear yesterday and many general printing works were at a standstill as employers implement their threat to suspend members of the National Graphical Association over a pay dispute.

At the start of what the NGA says is the industry's first national lockout, employer solidarity was strongest among publishers belonging to the Newspaper Society, which reported that only 23 of 260 member firms had not suspended their craft print employees.

The picture was less clear in the general printing industry, but leaders of the NGA claimed that more than three quarters of their members employed by firms belonging to the British Printing Industries Federation had not been suspended. "The employers are in disarray," a union spokesman said.

In pursuance of its campaign to involve national newspapers with provincial interests, the NGA last night brought out on strike foundry workers at the Financial Times, preventing publication of the London edition today. But the Frankfurt edition was unaffected. The Sun, the Daily Mirror and the News of the World were earlier affected by one-night "guerrilla" stoppages.

Pickets held, page 2

### "What's it worth?"

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## Pay rise for Forces puts up 50% in a year

Prime Minister is expected to announce a pay rise for the Armed Forces of 16 1/2 per cent for the year ending 1981. The package, backed by the Cabinet, will mean that service has been increased by half in 12 months. The rates will take private and equivalent ranks to £5,500 a year, and a

## Bombs kill four in Tehran

Three terrorist bombs killed at least four people in Tehran yesterday and injured several others. They went off within a six-hour period—one outside a cinema, another at a chemist's shop and the biggest in Imam Khomeini Square. About 20 cars were destroyed in the third blast, which caused three deaths. In Paris a telephone call claimed responsibility for the nationalist group opposed to the "reactionary" Khomeini regime.

## Id cruelty link h recession

A caused by economic recession such as rising prices, unemployment is one of the causes of the growing number of cases of parents ill-treating their children, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children said in its annual report.

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## Cup tie goes to third replay

Liverpool and Arsenal drew 1-1 after extra time in their FA Cup semi-final second replay at Villa Park, Birmingham. Alan Sunderland scored for Arsenal within 20 seconds of the kick-off and Kenny Dalglish equalized in injury time.

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## uch begin d pull-out

Troops have begun a withdrawal from Chad because of war there is beginning to involve France politically. Troops have arrived to fight against rebels in the

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## Fifteen injured in train crash

Fifteen people, including nine women, were taken to hospital in Glasgow after a suburban electric train was derailed. They were discharged after treatment. British Rail is to hold an inquiry.

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## Mr Whitelaw rules out any 'no go' areas for police

By Hugh Noyes  
Parliamentary Correspondent  
Westminster

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told MPs yesterday that he would not allow "no go" areas in the United Kingdom.

Mr Whitelaw, speaking before publication of a report by the Chief Constable of Avon and Somerset on the Bristol riot of April 2, said that arrangements for handling public disorder would be urgently examined.

He would involve senior Home Office officials, the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, the Metropolitan Commissioner of Police and the Association of Chief Police Officers in England and Wales. The results would be published, he said.

The chief constable, Mr Brian Weigh, acknowledges in the report to the Home Office that the police made mistakes which might have contributed to the Bristol disturbances.

Mr Weigh states that in future raids such as the one on the Bristol and White Caff which started the rioting, he would decide at levels not lower than assistant chief constable. He concludes that the day and time chosen for the raid were not the best and that the local police community relations officer should have been consulted. In future those lessons would be taken into account.

On the decision to withdraw his officers, leaving an area of the city unprotected until reinforcements could be sent, Mr Weigh explains that he had no choice. Of 50 to 60 officers, 22 were injured and 27 more had minor injuries.

Mr Weigh says that improved call-out procedures are necessary. The policing of the St Paul's area of Bristol is being discussed with Bristol Council for Racial Equality.

Parliamentary report, page 6

## School children scatter as two circus lionesses leap into their classrooms

Two lionesses escaped from a circus yesterday and leapt into a school as pupils were about to have lunch. One of them jumped through the window of a classroom.

The other lioness smashed her way through a glass door of a domestic science class room at Devizes Comprehensive School, Wiltshire. The room was empty, but there was a class of children in an adjoining room.

The animals, from Sally Chipperfield's Circus which was on a green adjoining the school, had earlier been spotted looting towards the school playground fields, but they altered course for the shrubbery surrounding 11 mobile classrooms.

In room 47, an English classroom, the pupils were preparing for lunch.

Sarah Parsons, aged 15, of Chilton, said she was with about 10 of her friends. "I

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## HOME NEWS

## Government expected to agree pay rise of 16½% for Forces

By Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

The Government is expected to announce today a pay rise averaging 16½ per cent for members of the Armed Forces. Cabinet approval is being sought in time for a statement by the Prime Minister in the Commons during the second day of the defence debate.

The £350m package, backdated to April 1, will mean that the pay of Britain's 319,000 Servicemen and women has risen by nearly half in 12 months.

The 16½ per cent compares with the 14 per cent norm the Government wanted for workers in the public sector and the 20 per cent for service men had hoped for, but it is much in line with expectations.

It is only an average figure, however, with some ranks receiving a bigger rise than others. One objective of the Armed Forces Pay Review Body (AFPRB) has been to restore the differentials that were lost as a side-effect of the previous government's incomes policy.

New rates for private soldiers and equivalent ranks in other services will range between £3,700 plus and £5,500. A major's salary after eight years in that rank moves from £10,054 to £12,754, a 27 per cent rise, the highest rate in the AFPRB, will have an extra £3,000, one of the biggest rises, to take him beyond £18,000.

The AFPRB makes recommendations on forces' pay after comparing the incomes of a wide range of civilian jobs. Its report is sent to the Prime Minister, who seeks the Ministry of Defence's reaction before putting it to the Cabinet for approval.

Although there is no cabinet meeting until Thursday, the Prime Minister's office is trying to get the agreement of cabinet members individually in time for an announcement today.

The restoration of differentials should be to persuade trained men and women to remain in the forces rather than leave prematurely, as happened during the last two years of discontent over pay and conditions.

Manpower figures have since improved. But recruiting officers have given warnings that they still have a lot more to do, and the 1980s will make it more difficult because of the falling birth-rate in the 1960s.

Last year the Armed Forces received a 32½ per cent increase which, the AFPRB says, was needed to restore full comparability with civilian incomes.

Mr Callaghan's government approved a 24½ per cent rise in April. A month later Mrs Thatcher's Government awarded them the rest, in recognition of their pre-election pledge to restore comparability at once instead of phasing it over 12 months.

## Labour MP backs union drive to curb imports

By Our Labour Staff

Mr John Silkin, the opposition spokesman on industry yesterday, called for a "system of general controls on imports of manufactured goods". He told a Transport and General Workers' Union meeting in London that such a system was needed "if we are to save British industry and in doing so safeguard the employment of our people".

Mr Silkin in effect offered his support to the TGWU's launching yesterday of a "charter" aimed at bringing pressure to bear on the Government, employers, and the Labour Party to back import restraint.

It would not be right, or indeed even practical, to ban all foreign imports, he argued. The TGWU has launched a propaganda campaign against imports, particularly in the motor industry, chemicals and textiles. Among plans unveiled yesterday was one for union negotiations to press for cuts in imports for example, of raw materials by manufacturers and public authorities with whom they deal.

The charter says: "Shop stewards should seek to use collective bargaining machinery to raise questions of import penetration, whether in the form of product competition, importation of raw materials, machinery equipment and components from abroad, or in the form of investment abroad."

The Birmingham Post and the Liverpool Daily Post and Liverpool Echo, and the Western Daily Press and the Evening Post, said it was continuing its decision taken a fortnight ago to suspend publication.

Our Southampton Correspondent writes: The Southern Evening Echo, based in Southampton, produced an emergency four-page edition. It was printed by outside contractors while about 100 printers are locked out, and the management hopes to produce a similar edition for the rest of the dispute.

Members of the NGA mounted a picket line yesterday of about 80 people. The Hampshire Chronicle, a weekly newspaper based in Winchester, with the Ramsey Advertising, Alton Gazette and Eastleigh News members of the same group, will be produced as usual on Friday.

Christopher Thomas writes from Belfast: A peace deal at The Irish News in Belfast was unexpectedly withdrawn by the management, resulting in the paper being accepted by the 60 printers.

The management offered an £80 weekly minimum to craftsmen with an immediate 90-minute reduction in the working week and another hour next year. The indications are that the deal was called off because of pressure from other employers.

## NGA pickets held as lockout starts

From Arthur Osman  
Birmingham

Seven members of the National Graphical Association, picketing outside the Express and Star, Wolverhampton, were arrested yesterday when the management produced a new paper, the third of its type since last Friday.

With a sister paper at Telford, Shropshire, a total of 333,000 copies were distributed to retailers. The paper does not use hot metal composition.

Mr Leslie Stallard, the group's managing director, said: "There has been one edition produced between 11.30 am and 12.15 pm. We have our full National Union of Journalists staff working, so it is very similar to normal."

He declined to give details of the preparation work other than to say "we are using management and as many people as we can in our organisation to produce it. We shall endeavour to make every effort to produce the newspaper, but I do not wish to go into further details."

Mr Kenneth Ashton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists, said last night after a meeting in London of the national executive's emergency committee that Mr Michael Bower, the Wolverhampton regional organiser, would today advise NUJ members faced with an NGA picket to observe it.

Most provincial newspapers failed to appear yesterday as employers implemented their

Mail, which did not produce either of its daily papers on Saturday or the Sunday Mercury, did not appear again yesterday. Mr David Hopkinson, the editor in chief, said: "We have made no attempt to produce a paper."

Mr Keith Whetstone, editor of the Coventry Evening Telegraph, which has not published since last Thursday, said: "We are producing a couple of photocopied sheets of local news and sport, which are in the head-office window. Tomorrow we shall report on the city council and next Friday if we are still absent we shall have a summary of local election results."

The Leicester Mercury issued what an executive called "news posters" for newsagents' windows, public libraries and their own branch offices. They carried headlines and summaries of local news.

Neither the Derby Evening Telegraph nor the Evening Sentinel, Stoke-on-Trent, both owned by Associated Newspapers, was published. The Liverpool Echo, which did not publish either, produced duplicated news sheets.

Tim Jones writes from Cardiff: All main newspapers serving Wales failed to publish yesterday. The printing workers were sent home after reporting for work at the Evening Argus, Newport, the Western Mail and South Wales Echo, in Cardiff, the Evening Post in Swansea threat to members of the NGA over a pay dispute.

## Papers' closure may benefit radio

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

If the shutdown of the English regional newspapers continues into next week a considerable proportion of the advertising they normally carry, running at probably more than £300m a year, is likely to start being diverted into local independent radio.

Private sector job agencies could also benefit. Independent television networks are likely to gain only where advertising, notably the nationally spread retail store chains, use television. Few companies are expected to face the costs of making new television commercials to offset the effects of the shutdown.

Another route for advertising likely to be considered if the shutdown continues for several weeks is for companies to make up their own printed material, setting the printing done abroad if necessary, and either mail it in a locality or put in street corner distribution.

McCann Erickson Advertising, whose retail accounts include Tesco stores and the gas boards, said last night it was too early to make decisions but where localised campaigns would have been promoted through newspapers the local independent radio stations, where one is available, and the 20 operating, would be the first logical option.

It is still possible to book air time quickly at many stations but advertisers would not in the same way be able to turn to the magazine market as an alternative outlet because of the comparatively long lead times in booking space.

Lintas, another key advertising agency, said that some campaigns had been disrupted a little but that only several weeks of shutdown were likely to lead to significant policy switches in the placing of advertising.

Latest figures for regional press advertising, including Scotland, available from the Advertising Association show that in 1978 £483m was spent, of which £194m was on display advertising and £287m on classified advertising.

Last year declining job advertising affected the classified sector in many areas but other advertising was reasonably buoyant, with the television strike bringing in extra advertising, according to the Newsprint Society.

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Visitors to Kew Gardens, in London, taking their ease in the shade of a canopy of magnolias.

## All bodies of Tenerife dead to be flown home

From Frances Gibb  
Tenerife, April 28

With all 146 dead from the Dan-Air Boeing 727 crash on Friday accounted for, British investigators in Tenerife today began the grim and difficult task of identifying the bodies.

Senor Jesus Javier Rebollo, the island's governor, said that whether or not they succeeded, the bodies could be flown back to England. Earlier there had been fears that identification was impossible, but Spanish authorities would insist that by law the bodies should be buried on the island.

Dental records of the dead are being sent from England to assist the British Department of Trade investigators, who include two odontologists and three specialist pathologists.

The identification is expected to take five to seven days. The bodies are in an empty barracks, about 10 miles from the scene of the crash, about

5,000ft up on the pine-covered slopes of the Forest of Hohe. Relatives have been discouraged from flying to the island because of the state of the bodies and are not expected to take part in the identification.

Meanwhile, with no further clue to why the pilot of the aircraft took the fatal wrong course southward, a memorial service for the dead was held in the Anglican church at Puerto de la Cruz.

Two hundred people, mostly British residents, packed the tiny grey-stone church of All Saints, which was bedecked with Arum lilies, Madonna lilies and carnations for a requiem mass. The Bishop of Gibraltar, Europe, the Right Rev John Satterthwaite, the Bishop urged everyone to remember "those back in England in all those crises in the North where there is sadness and affliction at this time."

Afterwards the chaplain, the Rev James Woodhead-Kitch-Dixon, who was induced only the day before, said that on the night of the crash he went straight to the barracks where the bodies were being brought in and held a service. Another memorial service was held today in the island's Roman Catholic cathedral.

No further evidence from the flight data recorder or the cockpit voice recorder has yet been put forward by Dan-Air. After a dispute between Dan-Air offices in Manchester and on the island, Captain Robert Atkins, chief pilot and flight operations director, has been instructed not to speak to the press. Differing versions had been put out by the two offices on why the crash happened.

No evidence, however, is likely to be available for some days as the recorders have not yet been recovered.

The governor of the island has confirmed the Spanish authorities' view that the airport, Los Rodeos, is safe. He said that the director general of aerial navigation had said that the airport would not be any safer if it had precision radar.

The area of the site which rescue teams are still clearing of personal possessions, has been cordoned off.

The Pope's message: Pope John Paul II, in a telegram from the Vatican, expressed grief yesterday over the air disaster and sent his condolences to relatives of the victims (the Press Association reports).

sent to the United States. One fact that has emerged from the wig-watches so far found is that the crash probably occurred at 14.25 local time, six minutes after the plane was last in contact with the control tower.

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## Report on 'sus' law may favour abolition

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The weight of evidence against the "sus" law given to the House of Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs suggests that its report next month is likely to be decisively influenced by arguments in favour of its abolition.

The law, under section 4 of the Vagrancy Act, 1824, relating to the offence of being a suspected person loitering with intent to commit an arrestable offence, has been the subject of a fierce campaign by abolitionists. Many magistrates and other members of the legal profession also have misgivings, and it would be surprising if they were not heeded by the committee.

In recent years the law has been a growing source of grievance among young black people, and it plays a central role in their relations with police. In evidence to the select committee's subcommittee on race relations and immigration, the "Scrap 'Sus' Campaign" said: "The view of the community is that black youngsters are being unfairly picked on and harassed by the police, who see being black and young as being synonymous with potential criminality, and who use the 'sus' law accordingly against black youngsters on the streets."

Last year 40 per cent of those arrested as suspected persons in the Metropolitan Police district were black. But the police strongly deny discrimination.

Sir David MacNeel, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner, told the subcommittee: "It is essential in the public interest that police retain the power to arrest suspected persons loitering in public places with intent to commit crime."

The committee is bound to be influenced, however, by such witnesses as the chairman of the Bar, Mr Peter Taylor, QC, who said that the law was unsatisfactory and archaic, and no law would be suffered if it was abolished.

Home Office ministers will await the select committee's report before considering if a change should be made. They will also want to hear the views of the Law Commission.

## Career reforms urged in medical research

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

A reform of much of the medical research in the United Kingdom is recommended in a report published today by the Association of Researchers in Medical Sciences.

The document proposes a more efficient use of the £80m committed to short-term contract research in hospitals, universities and medical and dental schools and allied research centres.

About £130m a year is spent on medical research, and the greatest inefficiency lies in the research system which comes into the short-term contracts, according to a study completed by the association's members.

The system produces a poor return on investment and is deleterious both for the quality of research and to the morale of the 4,000 to 5,000 people involved, it states.

The weaknesses lie not in lack of funds but in the way they are allocated. One drawback is the absence of a formal career structure. Most fixed-term contracts are an average of 2½ years without security of tenure.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to employ staff aged over 30 on short-term projects because they are too expensive. The report states giving evidence. It also shows that it is becoming increasingly difficult, and in many cases almost impossible, for experienced scientists to find full-time employment in research.

The association has a growing list of eminent scientists who are receiving social security payments. Yet this is at a time when the Government is cutting research, rather than lack of money, is causing interruption in important medical research programmes.

The first aim, therefore, is to establish a career structure, and a controlling board for medical research. That would act as a liaison with the main organisations, such as the Medical Research Council, the Medical Research Service, the Department of Health and Social Security, the Royal Society and industry, which provides the main source of funds.

A professional institute of medical research workers would also be formed to lay down standards.

The review, conducted by the association, excludes those medical scientists working on the Medical Research Council's institutes and those in the pharmaceutical industry, which has a career structure.

However, the Medical Research Council is known to be negotiating with the Association of University Teachers for a reversion to the limited-term contract system for its staff.

The traditional method of having short-term research grants does not meet the necessary continuity for studies, partly because of the more technical nature of research schemes.

The Case for Careers in Medical Research (Association of Researchers in Medical Sciences).

## Thatcher mortgage worries

By Our Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has said that the worst decision she had to make in her first year of office was to let interest rates rise and so cause mortgage increases.

"I am the first to know that it caused very difficult problems," she states in the latest issue of the London Illustrated News, "but I believe they are temporary."

Mrs Thatcher says they are among the things that the Government has had to do that "are temporarily painful." But she insists to secure better things in the long term. The reason why mortgage rates went up was because the Government was spending too much, she says.

"The thing we can do to help the person on a mortgage is to reduce government spending and therefore to borrow less and thus relieve the pressure on the pool of savings and to get interest rates down."

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## Insurance man has his assault sentence cut

By Richard Ford

An insurance company representative with a "burning sense of grievance" had a nine-month prison sentence for assaulting his district manager quashed by the Court of Appeal in London yesterday.

Joseph Careford, aged 45, of Morning Lane, Hackney, London, was told by Lord Justice Shaw, sitting with Mr Justice Jupp and Mr Justice Mustill, that the sentence imposed on him by Southend Crown Court almost two years ago was not entirely necessary.

Justice Shaw said he had been told by Mr Careford that he had been "bullied" by his district manager, Mr Careford had been one of the senior insurance representatives with the Prudential. But in a reorganisation had been transferred to an office with a district manager he did not get on with.

Mr Careford got the help of the other two men in a plan to assault his district manager. The two other men did not appeal yesterday. Mr Davies had been given a nine-month prison sentence suspended for two years, and Mr Doyle had been fined £300.

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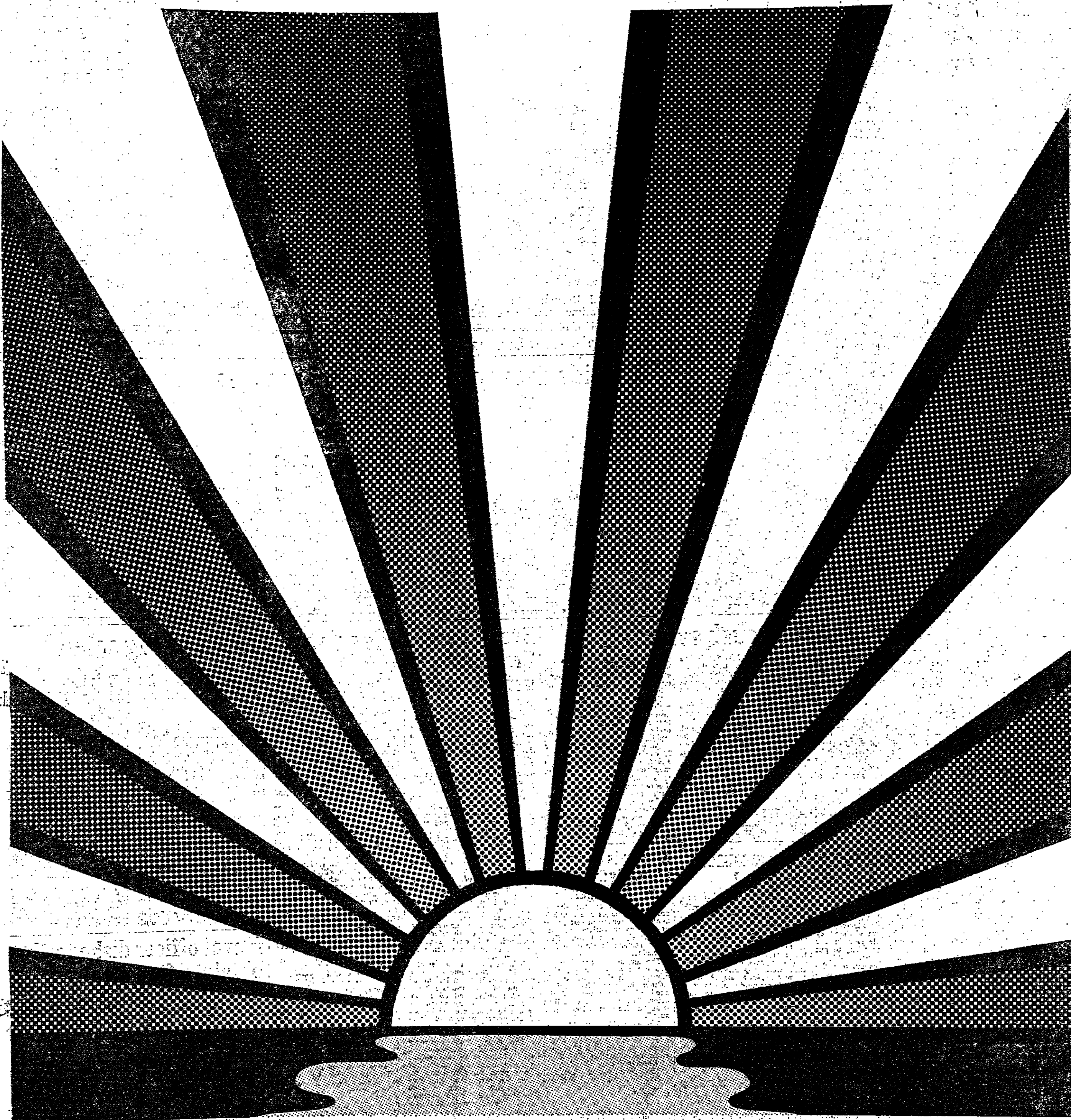
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## How the Pathfinders are selling to the world's toughest salesmen.

Everyone knows how successfully Japan sells to Britain, but do you know how much we sell to them?

Every day millions of Japanese ladies wear dresses dyed with ICI dyes; hundreds of thousands of Japanese patients take ICI medicines; and much of that delicious Japanese food is grown with the help of ICI crop protection products.

In fact, ICI are one of the biggest foreign chemical companies in the Far East; last year our exports to Japan alone went up by 25%, something which is all the more remarkable because the Japanese have a very large chemical industry of their own.

How did we do it?

Part of our success comes from manufacturing some

of our products on the spot in Japan, in partnership with Japanese companies. Surprising though it may sound, manufacturing overseas like this actually increases exports from home. Because it creates a demand for the basic materials those factories need; and for other ICI products that we make here.

In fact, in the last couple of years, ICI have invested more worldwide than any other chemical company. In this way our overseas investments create jobs at home, which is one of the benefits of having an international network.

Of course Japan isn't our biggest market. But it is one of the most competitive. If you can sell to the Japanese, you can sell to practically anybody.



**The Pathfinders**  
Selling worldwide for Britain.



## HOME NEWS

## Witness tells Peach inquest that she saw him hit once on the head by a policeman during charge

By Nicholas Limbrey

Miss Peach was hit on the head by a policeman, a witness said at the inquest at the coroners' court, London, yesterday.

Mr Peach, aged 33, of Laverham, Norfolk, died of head injuries after a demonstration against the National Front election meeting at Southall, London, last year.

Miss Amanda Lewis, aged 22, a teacher from Lutterworth, Leicestershire, told the court that she saw the hit on the head.

Miss Lewis said she was a member of the National Front and was in the front line of the demonstration.

When the charge subsided, she said, she saw a policeman hit Mr Peach on the head with a baton.

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Miss Leon said she had seen none of those things.

Mr Watling asked her if she had seen a copy of *Socialist Worker* published before the demonstration saying that "any used to stop the National Front meeting, Miss Leon said she had not."

Asked why, when she met two friends in the road after she said Mr Peach had been hit, she did not mention the fact to them, she said it seemed to be stating the obvious. Many people had been hit; she had been hit herself.

The most important question was where Mr Peach was.

Answering questions from Mr Richard Harvey, Miss Leon said: "I did not see any attempt made to arrest anybody." The actions of the police, armed with riot shields and truncheons, were "quite clearly aimed at hitting people. They seemed to be trying to hit anybody they could," she said.

"They seemed to be going for people's heads."

Mr Martin Gerald, a teacher from Yeading Road, Ealing, who accompanied Miss Leon and Mr Peach, said he saw people being hit with truncheons, and no attempt was made to arrest people.

When he met Miss Leon after Mr Peach was injured, she said she had been hit, but that Mr Peach had been struck. Someone in the house told him he had seen Mr Peach hit twice on the head.

Mr Gerald said that press reports quoting him as saying he had seen Mr Peach struck twice were incorrect. He had not seen him hit. "I may have said that a person in the house had seen Blair Peach hit twice."

Mr Gerald, a member of the Socialist Workers Party, agreed he had declined to make a statement on the night of Mr Peach's death to Commander John Cass, who investigated Mr Peach's death, but that he had given an interview to the BBC.

He had wanted a solicitor present and had made a statement the next day.

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Major-General Desmond Langley, GOC London District and Royal Tournament chairman, fulfilling a lifetime's ambition by riding centre horse in a King's Troop gun team in a rehearsal

## Crime for pleasure: London a natural distribution centre for £500m 'white film' trade

By Stewart Tendler  
Crime Reporter

Gold Coast Specialities Inc in Miami, Florida, appeared to be another of the businesses growing up with the video boom. For more than two years its executives were regular visitors to the offices of wholesalers and distributors.

But on St Valentine's Day this year Gold Coast was revealed as a front for an FBI operation called "Alphaplan" directed against the Mafia. Apply, among the films seized were copies of *The Godfather*.

What started as an attempt to break the gangster grip on the pornography industry ended in disclosing how the pornographers had moved into "white films" or video piracy.

On the other side of the Atlantic raids by Scotland Yard and the Dutch police at the end of last year showed that

white films were no longer an American phenomenon. In all, 5,000 cassettes of feature films were seized, with 1,000 master tapes from which they had been made.

The lists of films seized in Amsterdam were a catalogue of many of the main productions of the past 10 years, but few had been issued legitimately as cassettes for home use.

It was no surprise to film industry executives in Soho or Hollywood. After all, they said, *Star Wars* was never issued as a video but it can be bought anywhere in the world.

"Video crime" is never far from "audio crime". In 1974 the American authorities seized 2,000 pirate films but not a single cassette. In the first six months of last year they recovered 92 film reels and 3,745 cassettes.

Part of the blame can be

placed on the legitimate industry, which was slow to recognize the rapid growth of the video market and clung to the traditional market place of the cinema.

The pirates were not slow to plug the gap. They do not even wait for films to appear on general distribution before offering them for sale.

Their sources are film laboratories (cassettes have been made from the originals used in cutting films), distribution points and projectionists' booths.

The aim is to produce a good quality master tape from which copies can be run off quickly and efficiently. It is a far more expensive operation than anything involved in "audio crime". A complete set of equipment for all the tasks involved may cost £250,000.

The market lies not only at

home but also in areas like the Middle East.

London is a natural distribution point for many such markets and has the added advantage that there is a pool of technical skill available for work such as dubbing or subtitling. It is estimated that at any one time there are six pirating operations taking place in London.

On the domestic market the finished cassettes command £50 or £60 and in the Middle East the price rises to £100 or more. There does not appear to be any hard link between the United States and Britain, but police feel there is often an international connexion unlike the sort of ad hoc networks found in the illicit drug world.

But Scotland Yard, like the FBI, has discovered a strong connexion between blue and

white films. Det Chief 1st Col Colin Ashdown, head of Scotland Yard's "Yard" team from the arts and an anti-piracy squad, estimates that 15 per cent of the cassettes are usually pornographic.

Police interest was aroused when the film in question approached Interpol in 1979. Two years Mr Ashdown's team have found their work troubling and in countries as far apart as South Africa and Israel.

Police have begun investigations and raids.

In the background the industry's investigators are fighting on a worldwide scale. An operation the size of this is worth more than £2.5m.

The "Alphaplan" and "L" have done something to curb the private gains but have not yet vanquished film moguls' brows.

## Axed driver gave police car the chop



## HOME NEWS

## Recession 'a cause of increased child cruelty by parents'

By John Witherow

More children are likely to be physically ill-treated by their parents because of tensions caused by Britain's increasing economic difficulties. That is the view of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

In its 1979 report, published yesterday, the society said it had dealt with 1,052 cases of suspected non-accidental injuries to children in the 12 months to September 30 last. That compared with 615 in 1978.

The society accepted that there was no simple cause for the increased violence, but it said: "The threat of an economic recession, high unemployment, fears of redundancy, rising prices, diminished support from public funds—all these factors add to family tensions and to the risk of children coming to harm."

The society, which handled more than 50,000 cases last year, said that in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, also drew attention to dangers of leaving children alone while parents went out.

A report said school holidays were a particularly difficult time and called for a concerted effort by local authorities and voluntary organizations to expand nursery facilities.

A separate report also published by the NSPCC showed special treatment units in centres had led to a sharp

decline in the number of children registered with serious injuries.

The report, by Sue Creighton, states that in the units in Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle upon Tyne, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, Coventry, Nottingham, Colchester, South Yorkshire, and the proportion of children registered with serious injuries had fallen from 39 per cent in 1974 to 14 per cent in 1976.

It added that most of the children had moderate injuries, such as bruising, and many were very young boys likely to weigh less than 5½ lb at birth.

Parents who ill-treated their children were often young and immature with large families and rather unstable marriages or cohabitations, the report said. Many of the parents were unemployed and those with jobs were usually in semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations.

Dr Alan Gilmore, the director of the society, said the NSPCC's workload touched only the tip of the iceberg and some cases were reported only when a child had to be taken to hospital.

Referring to the "appalling difficulties" in Northern Ireland, the society said considerable strain was often placed on its officers.

NSPCC Annual Report, 1979 (25p) and Child Victims of Physical Abuse, by Sue Creighton, £2.25 (both available from 1 Riding Street, London, W1P 8AA).

## Ministers to study plans for Ulster devolution

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

A number of firm proposals for the devolution of power to Northern Ireland will be studied this week by the unofficial "Whitelaw group" of five Cabinet ministers.

The meeting has been arranged to examine the results of several weeks of intensive work by officials of the Northern Ireland Office in London on a narrow range of options for restoring government to Ulster.

There remains a firm expectation that a White Paper will be published in June, followed by a parliamentary debate. The timing of the imminent talks between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish Prime Minister, is therefore significant.

They are to meet formally in London in the next few weeks. That was agreed during a 10-minute encounter between the two leaders in Luxembourg on Sunday. In line with an increasing tendency towards secrecy, official Dublin sources are under strict instructions not to answer journalists' questions about the meeting.

Mr Haughey is bound to emphasize to Mrs Thatcher that the Irish Republic should be involved in the dialogue on Ulster's political future; he made that point over lunch in Dublin recently with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

## Whitehall brief: Tea clubs that grew into £9m service Master caterer puts profit on menu

By Peter Hennessy

Place Mr Harry Guest, chief executive of the Civil Service Catering Organization (CSCO) in the middle of any English town and within minutes he will tell you which side it took in the Civil War. From a short steep down the high street Mr Guest can divine from the restaurants and cafes whether the inhabitants cut for utility or pleasure. Invariably the ancestors of the utilitarians were for Parliament and the forebears of the Tories with Charles I.

The Civil Service has been analysed and criticized from every conceivable angle, but only Mr Guest can speak with authority on how the bureaucracy administers on its belly. He has no neat Roundhead-Cavalier theory about the solids and liquids passing through its collective alimentary canal, but he will tell you about the "raw onion hole" that stretches from Yorkshire, through Lancashire and down to South Wales where no Civil Service canteen is complete without a plateful of that most anti-social of vegetables.

The North-west is very strong, too, on pies, mince, and pastry. In Blackpool we do a jolly good business in open sandwiches at the Department of National Savings. Whitehall likes good coffee, dishes with kidney, sweet and sour, a good curry, and with a choice of dressing. In London the key appeal is fresh food that is not too bulky.

Civil Service catering has developed from the clerks' tea clubs of the 1870s into an organization serving 19 million meals a year. CSCO directly handles a turnover of £9m and the departmental vol-



Mr Harry Guest: Concept of the light bite.

untary committees (successors of the tea clubs), which receive the organization's assistance on a consultancy basis, £10.5m.

Mr Guest, who retires at the end of June, joined CSCO on its foundation in 1972 with the amalgamation of the Civil Service Department Directorate of Catering and the Treasury Catering Advisory Service. Previously, he had been with Associated British Foods "where I developed the concept of the light bite."

He is proud of making CSCO pay within the level of subsidy allowed: 20 per cent of food turnover provided a gross profit of 45 per cent is achieved, with 1 per cent off the subsidy for each point gross profit falls

below target. He has progressively lowered the organization's cumulative loss since 1972 and says last year's profit of £500,000 was CSCO's contribution to the Government's expenditure cuts.

But Mr Guest is unique among the world's catering managers in that he can quote an unwritten document, the British Constitution, as an alibi for failing to do even better because of Treasury cash limits. Writing in the March issue of *Management Services in Government*, he claims:

"We have now run up against a number of constraints inherent in the constitutional responsibility of departments to their ministers and of the Civil Service Department for its vote which... undoubtedly prevents us from achieving the best possible result in providing a service to our Civil Service customers."

Mr Guest is a great believer in market forces. Each week he lunches at least once in a rival private sector establishment, such as McDonald's, that might attract what he calls his "semi-captive audience". He has instituted, too, an information system that provides him with swift, reliable data on which items are selling well and which sagging.

From these consumption surveys he can learn that on a given day CSCO nationally will sell something like 5,000 plates of sausages and 17,300 portions of chips. Nature does imitate art. Civil servants do drink a veritable lake of tea daily, almost 20,000 cups in CSCO restaurants alone, apart from the torrent that pours down clerical throats in private offices and typing pools.

## Call for anti-nuclear drive at Olympics

By Ian Bradley

British athletes should go to the Olympic Games in Moscow this summer to spread the message of European nuclear disarmament, Mr Wedgwood Benn, Labour MP for Bristol, South East, said yesterday.

He was speaking in the House of Commons at the launching of a campaign to free Europe from nuclear missiles and bases. The campaign, which was initiated by the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, was launched simultaneously in London, Oslo, Lisbon, Paris and Berlin.

Mr Benn said: "One of the best reasons for sending our athletes to Moscow is so they can take this campaign to the Russians."

"The real danger of nuclear weapons is that in the guise of defending people against a foreign threat, they place control of political action in the hands of domestic military establishments."

The resignation of Mr Cyrus Vance, the United States Secretary of State, was "one of the clearest indications that political chiefs are being replaced by military chiefs", he said.

Mr Benn made clear that the purpose of the movement was not merely to free Europe of nuclear weapons, but also to build a much closer dialogue between East and West and re-establish contacts which had been broken recently in the atmosphere of cold war "stimulated by the media".

The movement's manifesto begins: "We are entering the most dangerous decade in human history. A third world

war is not merely possible, but increasingly likely."

It continues: "The remedy lies in our hands. We must act together to free the entire territory of Europe, from Poland to Portugal, from nuclear weapons, air and submarine bases, and from all institutions engaged in research into or manufacture of nuclear weapons."

The manifesto asks the Soviet Union to halt production of the SS-20 medium-range missile and the United States not to implement its decision to develop cruise missiles and Pershing 2 missiles for deployment in West Europe. It urges the ratification of the Salt II agreement.

The manifesto has been signed by 64 MPs, 60 from the Labour Party, two from the Liberal Party, and Preshing 2 and one Ulster Unionist.

Several leading trade unionists, churchmen, writers and academics have also signed. Mr E. P. Thompson, the historian and former director of the Centre for the Study of Social History at Warwick University, said that the campaign would be based on growing popular movements throughout Europe, which would gradually influence governments.

Support has also come from academics and politicians in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Holland, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Spain and Sweden. The campaign will collect signatures until Hiroshima Day, August 6, and it will culminate in a European disarmament conference.

Irishmen withdraw, page 10

## BC to help find jobs for the young

Kenneth Gosling

C radio is to help this year's school-leavers to find in a campaign arranged by the Manpower Services Commission.

Geoffrey Holland, head of the commission's youth initiatives programme, said yesterday that the scheme would use programmes on radio 1, 2 and 4, with local support services. As a quarter of this summer's 750,000 leavers would be leaving school, he

re young people than ever before leaving school and looking for jobs. "Unemployment is rising very quickly, and that has happened in the young people, particularly leavers, the most at risk," Mr Holland said.

Employment among 16 to 19-olds was running at 12 per cent. "It is important to get school-leavers working," he said, "because if we fail there are serious social and economic consequences." Without young people could not their independence, became dependent, apathetic and alienated.

The danger this year was that years would not be recruited, but improving their productivity and dealing with their individual circumstances by recruitment of young people.

Alan Rogers, head of BBC current affairs magazine programmes, said the "Schools' Special" would be the national radio project of the year.

The scheme works like this: have Lee Travis breakfast on Radio 1 will run 75 jobs and beginning next Tuesday continuing for eight days; parents will be given information on Radio 4, starting this Thursday and a Day Call on May 6; Jimmy will feature items on his 2 programme, and local will be involved.

School-leavers listening to the programme on Radio 1 at 7.40 am will be invited to one of eight regional telephone points set up by Manpower Services Commission, on telephone on all regional days.

are will be special leaflets, job-broking guide associated with the programme, and can be had from DLT, PO Box 101, London, E1

Lee Travis said yesterday: "We may be disappointed, but it is nice to know when we come up with as topics people sit up and notice."

## Real farmers aim to erase stigma of cruelty

Hugh Clayton

Members yesterday began a campaign to persuade shoppers British veal production, not involves cruelty. They said a farm at Arrington, Wiltshire, in which calves are kept in tight individual pens on concrete slabs, a rigidly controlled light, a farm is owned by the group of companies, supplies almost all the veal sold in shops. Mr Paxman, managing director of Volac, said: "Veal production has a very nasty image. We have recognized that the market will never develop until the cruelty stigma is removed. I think we could be setting an example to European farmers. We must have that no fewer than a million calves over the years have been leavers from baby animals reared on the Continent."

## In brief

## 'Too early' nude bathers fined

Six men who bathed in the nude at Brighton three days before the resort's naturist beach was opened were fined a total of £400 by Brighton magistrates yesterday. The men, on a coach outing from Harlow, Essex, said they did not realize they were breaking the law.

When police arrested them they pointed out that not only were they too early, but the official beach was also more than a mile away. The men, aged 17 to 21, admitted insulting behaviour.

## Mother fell to death after son's birth

Mrs Susan Matthews, aged 30, of Harpenden, Hertfordshire, fell to her death from a fifth-floor window at the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City, a few hours after she gave birth to a boy, an inquest at Hatfield was told yesterday. An open verdict was recorded.

## Football violence fines

Eight Liverpool and Arsenal football supporters arrested in clashes before the FA Cup semi-final at Hillsborough, on April 12, were fined a total of £2,700 by Sheffield magistrates yesterday. Each was bound over to keep the peace in the sum of £200.

## NIF man sentenced

Leonard Mason, aged 18, a National Front member of St Thomas Way, Fulham, London, was sent to detention centre for six months by Corby magistrates, Northamptonshire, yesterday after admitting using threatening behaviour during a fight at the National Front rally at the weekend.

## Judgment reserved

The Court of Appeal yesterday reserved judgment on the case in which Granada Television challenged a High Court order requiring it to reveal the source of a series of confidential British Steel Corporation documents used in a *World in Action* programme.

## Libyan murder charge

A man was charged yesterday with the murder of Mr Mahmoud Abdul Nafa, the Libyan lawyer shot in Kensington, London, on Friday. The man, Mabrouk Ali Mohammed al-Gidali, is to appear today at Horseferry Road Court.

## Bail for baronet

Sir Rupert Mackeson was granted bail of £15,000 when he appeared at Bow Street Magistrates' Court, London, yesterday on three charges of fraud involving cheques.

## PC's fire rescue

Police Constable David Griffiths, aged 22, yesterday rescued four people from a blazing block of flats in Cromwell Street, Gloucester.

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## Examination of arrangements for handling public disorder in aftermath of Bristol riots

House of Commons

A thorough and urgent examination is to be held into the arrangements for handling spontaneous public disorder. Mr. William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said in a statement on the serious disturbances in Bristol on April 18, which had been carried out by the Home Office officials and the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, in conjunction with the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis and the Association of Chief Police Officers in England and Wales.

Mr. Whitelaw, in his statement, said he had considered the full and clear report which he had had from the Chief Constable of the Bristol and Somerset Constabulary, and had published a memorandum containing an account of the disturbances, of the difficulties which faced the police, and of how they sought to deal with them.

He went on—in the light of the memorandum, there will not, I believe, be dispute about the facts. What began as a normal operation into possible criminal offences, turned sharply and unexpectedly into serious public disorder.

The memorandum also sets out the Chief Constable's conclusions and recommendations for future arrangements in his force area. A number of important lessons have been learned from this event. The Chief Constable has made it clear that there were points at which decisions might, with hindsight, have been taken differently.

But he remains of the opinion that the discussion to regroup his officers away from the area of St. Paul's church, in the early hours of the morning, was a necessary step. In the light of his report, I understand that the Home Office, as I am sure, will take account of this.

There can be no excuse for the lack of success which followed. But it must be clear that such a quickly or severely public disorder may occur, the police are able to restore the peace and control the law.

We must, therefore, concern ourselves with the more general lessons which must be learned from this event. It is the efficiency of policing, but also for the community relations. There are three ways in which I believe we can best meet this challenge.

First, in this country we rightly wish the police to maintain order through traditional methods, but if the police are to be able to deal with the new types of disorder, they must be able to call rapidly on sufficient trained officers.

Second, therefore, the Government must ensure that the decision of the Select Committee on Home Affairs to look into racial disturbances and, as a part of that work, to study the St. Paul's church area, is carried out. We must also ensure that the results of this work are published.

But we must not look simply at the police. We must also look at the wider community. We must ensure that the police are able to call rapidly on sufficient trained officers.

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conclusion will be of general application. While back-up is vital, control should always be in the hands of those who know their local area. In the context of Bristol, it was not until the day of the riots that the police and the local community leaders had a close relationship. Mr. Whitelaw—I am not prepared to say that the police were not in a close relationship with the local community leaders. In no circumstances will be prepared to say that the police were not in a close relationship with the local community leaders.

The chief superintendent of police who was responsible for the community relations in that area was Mr. David Alton. He was in a position with the local community. It is said that his great efforts did not meet in the circumstances with greater success.

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youths until 49 of them were injured. 22 seriously, until six police cars had been burnt out and 15 others seriously damaged. Was it not right at that stage for the chief constable to withdraw his injured men and seek reinforcements from neighbouring forces? The only fault was that the machine for calling in reinforcements from neighbouring forces was too slow.

Mr. Whitelaw—I would not wish to comment at this stage nor would the House think it wise for me to do so, but these matters are going to be the subject of further investigation.

As to the courage and dedication of the police officers concerned, their actions were in the highest traditions of the police service, and whoever criticises the police in any way, police officers in all these cases perform their duties with a high dedication to the service of this country and this is recognized and I hope, accepted.

On the other points, these are matters which will have to be properly investigated by the inquiry which I hope will be extensive and give us lessons for the future rather than raking over the problems of the past.

Mr. David Alton (Liverpool, Edgemoor, Lab.)—The chief constable points out the problems with understanding and sensitivity. Will that not be the case in all other departments so that it can complete its inquiry in the best possible way?

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## MP wants 'day of tomfoolery' costed

House of Commons

The trade union movement was encouraging the further loss of jobs through obstruction to the day of tomfoolery, said Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said during questions.

He said that he would be meeting representatives of the TUC on the National Economic Development Council on May 7.

Mr. Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab.)—Does he agree with the TUC that the budget strategy appears to doom northern Britain to long-term unemployment? What hope with these mistaken policies can be offered to the population of Flint, 17,000 strong, which is currently enduring a lowering male unemployment figure of 38 per cent? Surely his monetarist policies must be reversed?

Sir Keith Joseph—No, I do not agree with the alternative policies suggested by the TUC, but the purpose of the NEDC is to ensure that there may be a continuing dialogue.

Had the Labour Government allowed conditions to occur earlier in the Shotton area, those people who then lost their jobs would have been able, more immediately than now, to find alternative employment, because at that time a world recession had not occurred.

There are good prospects in his area for jobs as businesses show increasing interest.

Sir Anthony Meyer (West Flint, C.)—Would he make arrangements to estimate closely the cost of the monetarist policy to the north, organized by the TUC on May 14 and then inform the nation of the total of wealth lost and what that meant for jobs lost as a result of that action?

Sir Keith Joseph—He is right in pointing out the damage to our country. It is not a question of cost, but of the other obstructions to competitiveness that flow from the shop-floor action of the union side.

Mr. Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thurnaby, Lab.)—Will he look again at the regional development fund which was set up earlier this year?

Sir Keith Joseph—No, the regional development fund was set up to deal with the unemployment problem, and it is not a question of cost, but of the other obstructions to competitiveness that flow from the shop-floor action of the union side.

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## Defence Secretary promises full details on decision about successor to Polaris

House of Commons

The security of the Western world was being put at risk by the decision to replace the Polaris missile submarine, said the Secretary of State for Defence, said in the two-day debate on the defence White Paper.

Mr. Pym (Cambridge, C.), moving that the House approve the decision to replace the Polaris missile submarine, said: "The decision to replace the Polaris missile submarine is a decision of the highest importance. It is a decision which will affect the security of the Western world for many years to come."

He said that he would be meeting representatives of the TUC on the National Economic Development Council on May 7.

Mr. Barry Jones (East Flint, Lab.)—Does he agree with the TUC that the budget strategy appears to doom northern Britain to long-term unemployment? What hope with these mistaken policies can be offered to the population of Flint, 17,000 strong, which is currently enduring a lowering male unemployment figure of 38 per cent? Surely his monetarist policies must be reversed?

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## WEST EUROPE

## French Jews decide to use their vote in defence of Israel

From Charles Hargrove  
Paris, April 28

Three quarters of a million French Jews are becoming increasingly conscious that they are a political force to be reckoned with, and a substantial majority of them are determined to use their vote more effectively to defend the rights of Israel against what they regard as a pro-Arab policy of the Government.

"Twelve hours for Israel", an all-day event, part political demonstration, part popular rally, with leading pop stars and entertainers, at the Porte de la Chapelle in Paris yesterday, drew a crowd of several tens of thousands. They enthusiastically cheered Eliahu Ben Elissar, the Israeli Ambassador to Paris, and the names of President Giscard d'Estaing and Jean François-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, who were loudly attacked by the organisers. Maitre Henri Hadjienberg, young Paris lawyer and president of the Rénouveau Juif, an organization he founded four years ago to mobilize the Jewish community in France.

## French prince is held as accomplice in flat theft

Our Own Correspondent  
April 28

Prince Thibault d'Orléans, 32, the youngest of the children of the Comte de Paris, the Pretender to the throne, was charged on Saturday at Tarbes, in the south-west, with complicity in an armed robbery. An investigating judge of the criminal court, M. Jean-Pierre Lasserre, took evidence from the prince for seven hours before sentencing him and committing him to prison.

## Terrillas bomb Corsica vision centre

Our Own Correspondent  
April 28

A nearly-completed headquarters for regional broadcasts at Ajaccio in Corsica last night badly damaged by a bomb explosion. The separatist organization has already bombed the two previous headquarters. The latest view, the state broadcaster, was destroyed by a bomb on August 1977. Television transmission on the island was cut for several weeks. A large transmitter was up, and a year later a transmitter was damaged by an explosion. A night's explosion was the work of three men.

## EC budget talks collapse

From page 1

It was a scheme for a budget, was a scheme for a budget, was a scheme for a budget. The Community funds. The say that without this, they cannot open markets to British lamb. This, too, was opposed as estimated by the Committee that the price and sheep package, if adopted, would cost more than £600m. to EEC rural spending in a full year. A more realistic estimate, into account rising production trends, suggests that the cost could be higher than £1,000m.

munists, but including the

Socialist Mitterrand, the national convention for a couple of hours to take part in a public debate on the PLO and French policy in the Middle East. He was given a great hand from the crowd, and emphasized that he had supported the Jewish people in very difficult circumstances when there was no question of his electoral weight in France.

But he was met by some car-calls when he insisted that the road to peace lay through the creation of a Palestinian state, which Mr Ben Elissar had rejected. A great hand from the crowd, and emphasized that he had supported the Jewish people in very difficult circumstances when there was no question of his electoral weight in France.

Several newspaper commentators emphasized that yesterday's strong pro-Israel demonstration is politically significant and that a new wind of protest is blowing in the Jewish community in France. Although the Jewish vote is reckoned at about half a million, this is not insignificant.

A month ago already, the organ of the Jewish community, *Tribune Juive* wrote in a leading article that "President Giscard d'Estaing took little note of the Jewish voters". He thought they would give priority "to their class interests and their fears (of a left-wing victory) over their solidarity with Israel".

But if they liked their peace and quiet, they were capable of sharp about turns. And Alain de Rothschild himself said with reference to the President's statement on his Middle East tour, that while the Crif did not give French Jews a vote, it was a vote of confidence in the French Government.

## Italian footballers to stand trial on fraud charges

Rome, April 28—A judge

ordered 30 people, including players, to stand trial on fraud charges. Italy's football scandal, court officials reported. Among them were Paolo Rossi and Bruno Giordano, both on Italy's national team. Judge Francesco Mazzanti acted on recommendations by two magistrates who have been investigating the scandal. Most of those to stand trial were arrested on fraud charges last month when police raided clubhouses after games. They have all been given bail. Rossi, Italy's highest paid player, was not arrested although he was under investigation.

## Film rejected

Bonn, April 28—West

Germany's two television networks are not showing the British documentary film *Death of a Princess*, on the grounds of its quality, network spokesmen said. The film caused a diplomatic storm between Britain and Saudi Arabia. Among those to stand trial are the president of the Milan team, Signor Felice Colombi, Signor Marino Perani, the coach of Bologna, and the two men who started the scandal by filing a complaint to prosecutors—Signor Massimo Cruciani and Signor Aldo Trinchesi.

Italian Soccer Federation officials, who have carried out their own investigation, announced last Thursday that they had asked the disciplinary commission to judge 18 players of Milan, Lazio, Perugia and Avellino. The players could be banned for life.—A.P.



President Kirschlager of Austria (right) unveils a monument in Vienna to Franz Lehár, the composer, born 110 years ago tomorrow.

## Bonn dependence on US rejected

From Patricia Clough  
Bonn, April 28

As criticism of President Carter's handling of the Iran and Afghanistan crises grows here, an opinion poll has indicated a desire among West Germans for greater independence from the United States, their most vital ally.

The poll, published in *Der Spiegel* newsmagazine and apparently carried out independently for the Chancellor's office in March, showed that 49 per cent of those questioned felt West Germany should be more independent towards the United States, while 29 per cent opposed the idea.

The suggestion that West Germany should go along unconditionally with American foreign policy was rejected by 52 per cent and accepted by 26 per cent.

## Terror suspect injured in Milan jail break

From Our Correspondent  
Rome, April 28

Signor Corrado Alunni, who is standing trial on terrorist charges, was seriously wounded today in a jail break by 15 inmates from the maximum security wing of Milan's main prison, San Vittore. Rescued, he was reported to be in grave condition in hospital. Brandishing revolvers and knives smuggled in from outside, the group overpowered three prison guards at lunchtime and, using them as human shields, made their way to the street where they ran into a carabinieri patrol. In the ensuing gun fight at least three prisoners, including Signor Alunni, and two prison guards were wounded.

By mid-afternoon the police said that six prisoners had been recaptured. Road blocks were set up.

Signor Alunni is alleged to have been one of the leaders of Prima Linea (Front Line), an organization separate from the Red Brigades but said to be allied to them. He is one of 30 defendants standing trial on terrorist charges before a Milan court. Proceedings had been adjourned until next Monday.

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## France moves troops from conflict in Chad

From Ian Murray  
Paris, April 28

France has decided to withdraw the 1,100 troops it has been keeping in Chad. It has become increasingly difficult for them to stay on in France to preserve its neutrality in the civil war which has overtaken its former colony in the past five weeks.

The evacuation is expected to take some weeks although the first units were pulled out today. At the same time 500 Libyan soldiers have just arrived in Ndjamena, the capital, to lend support to the different factions led by President Goukouni Oueddei against the northern rebels led by Mr. Hissene Habre.

Mr Habre was deprived of his post as Minister of Defence in the Government d'Union Nationale et de Transition, last Friday, along with two of his supporters. His Forces Armées du Nord (Fan) are becoming increasingly isolated. He won considerable notoriety in France in 1974 when his rebel group held a French archaeologist, Mme. Françoise Claustre, as hostage.

By 1977, however, his leadership qualities persuaded France to support him as Prime Minister after he signed an agreement with President Félix Malloum. He held the position until just over a year ago when President Malloum was toppled and the present government formed, with Mr. Habre's former rebel partner, Mr. Oueddei, as the new president.

Unlike President Oueddei, however, Mr Habre remained strongly opposed to any alliance with Libya and within Chad it was increasingly believed that he had French support in this. The French withdrawal, therefore, is to avoid involvement in the conflict.

President Oueddei flew to Lagos today to take part in the OAU economic summit, aware that the internal affairs of his country were bound to take a prime place in the debates. The French decision to leave means that there is unlikely to be any meaningful OAU condemnation of France's role in Chad in recent months.

The French troops have only stayed in Chad because of the government's request of the move them out was taken in the force being reduced from 2,500 to 1,100. Those who remained have been busy running services like the water and electricity supplies.

During the past few weeks the French troops have been servicing the two main hospitals where hundreds of people wounded during the fighting are being treated.

They also run the ferry across the river Chari, which has carried the refugees into Cameroon, and they have provided protection for the oil pipelines. Their withdrawal will put at risk about 250 Europeans still living in the southern part of the country.

By leaving, however, France hopes that it will make it easier for President Oueddei and other members of the government to accept the mediation in the war which has been offered by President Eyadema of Togo, an idea likely to find support at the OAU summit.

More fighting: After a 36-hour lull, fighting in the Chad capital of Ndjamena between the Armed Forces of the North (Fan) and the People's Armed Forces (Fap) resumed yesterday. The battle for the capital was, however, less intense than on most days last week. Both sides have maintained the positions they took at the start of the fighting on March 22.

Mr Habre's Fan forces hold the city's African sector while the Fap control the European and administrative sectors. Last night's announcement that the French troops stationed in the airport base in the capital are to leave has so far produced no reaction here.

A French woman civilian, the wife of a building contractor, was killed when a mortar shell hit her home in Ndjamena during the night, it was learned today. News of the withdrawal was raising doubts among the few remaining civilians in Ndjamena about whether they can stay any longer. About 1,000 French civilians have left since the fighting began.—Agence France Presse.

## Advance in safety likely on North Sea oil rigs

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, April 28

Setting up of safety committees on oil platforms in the British sector of the North Sea has been brought nearer after discussions by representatives of workers, employers and governments from 23 countries at a 10-day meeting of the petroleum committee of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Such safety committees already exist in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. Among the conclusions is that no single agency is responsible for both production and health and safety matters, as is now the case on British installations. Norway decreed in 1978 that its Energy Ministry should handle production only and placed health and safety matters in the care of the Labour Ministry.

Mr John Miller, the national group secretary of the chemical, rubber and oil industries (Transport and General Workers' Union), said that the results of the meeting constituted a "significant step" towards improving safety on North Sea installations, on which about 10,000 people are employed at any given moment.

He pointed out that the report of the Burgoyne Committee, of which he was a member, noted "trade union reservations on safety committees and the need for the separation of the authorities in charge of production and safety matters."

He added that discussions had shown a "striking similarity" in conditions on rigs and platforms the world over. Mines damage ships. Pontevedra, Spain, April 28.—Three 500-ton whaling ships anchored in port were seriously damaged by the explosion of two magnetic mines below their water lines.











## Long wait continues for West Ham

few; they were giving a slight false impression by perseverance keeping the Arsenal defence fully occupied. The highest mark was forced to shoot from outside a well-streoted penalty area.

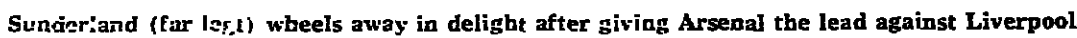
Arsenal had the two outstanding opportunities of the first half from one they scored and from another they were denied. Sunderland's centre dropped in vividly for Price to head from a couple of yards out; Clements clawed the ball away as it was about to cross the line.

The final score, Johnson and Fairclough scored to head the ball together; both went down. Fairclough recovered but Johnson appeared to be badly hurt and was stretchered off the field.

Delishish struck an equidistant mark in the second half for Johnson's injury. The goal which slipped past Jennings came from a Hansen header and sent the tide into overtime.

**Line-up:** J. Taylor, J. Taylor, J. Taylor, B. Talbot, D. O'Donnell, P. Young, L. Beattie, A. Sunderland, P. Johnson, J. Jennings, J. Fairclough, J. Johnson, R. Clements, P. Nraha, J. Hansen, N. Delishish, G. Lee, D. Johnson, J. Taylor, J. Taylor.

**Referee:** P. Partridge (Coventry).

[illegible]

among the top finishers in the three cup classes. Reuter reports:

The runner-up was another American, **Archie Hunter**, who took **Smith on Calypso**, who was taken a strong lead at the end of competition on Friday evening, with **12-1** odds, a possible "World Cup" points. But he faded badly and dropped two fences in two rounds of jump-off.

The **British** champion finisher was the West German, **Paul Schockemöle**, who ended third in the overall standings. The defending champion, **John Whitaker**, who won the final class and finished fourth in the overall standings.

**1981 STANDINGS**

1st	USA	Miss W. Smith (USA)
2nd	USA	Archie Hunter (USA)
3rd	FRG	Paul Schockemöle (Austria)
4th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
5th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
6th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
7th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
8th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
9th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
10th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
11th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
12th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
13th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
14th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
15th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
16th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
17th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
18th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)
19th	FRG	Archie Hunter (Austria)
20th	FRG	John Whitaker (Austria)

**Champion appearance**

John Hilton, Britain's European title tennis champion, plays for Milton Keynes against Newham in the final match at Blitchley on Sunday.

# Ali to take \$8m and a lesson from former pupil

New York, April 28.—Muhammad Ali and Larry Holmes will share a purse of \$12 million—the largest in boxing history—when they meet for the World Boxing Council heavyweight championship in Rio de Janeiro on July 11.

Murad Muhammad and Don King, the joint promoters, declined to say how the purse would be split, but other sources said that Ali, ending a 22-month retirement at the age of 38, would receive \$8 million and Holmes, the champion, \$4 million.

Plans for the contest to be staged in the 165,000-seat Maracana Stadium, were confirmed at a press conference here today. Ali and Holmes said they had signed contracts for the match after receiving advances of \$250,000 and \$100,000 respectively from the promoters.

Ali, who retired from the ring after defeating Muhammad Leon Spinks in September, 1978, said: "I'm gonna go out a four-dimes champion. I'd never have come back if I thought I would lose. I saw the fight and I knew I was gonna win. I saw him against that fat man, Leroy Jones. I would never lose to Larry Holmes."

Holmes, once a sparring partner of Ali and a respecter of the former champion, "Muhammad Ali is a great man. He has been a great fighter. I learnt a lot from him, from being around him. I think I'm going to learn something from me know."

## Swimming

COLUMBUS, Ohio (UPI)—Lester "Burrhead" Burrhead, 26, of Columbus, Ohio, was crowned

and three seconds, followed by the main group of the 107 riders still in the event. The stage had two peaks to climb counting towards the mountain climbing championship.

Heredia and four other riders escaped from a group of 33 men just before the finishing line and the Spaniard won in a close sprint.

**SIXTH STAGE:** 1. M. Heredia (Spain), 3hr 35min 34sec; 2. S. Kelly

# The road to Moscow is pitted with gold

Government's wish that there should be no British presence in Moscow this summer, one must not forget that the opportunity to compete on the verge of Olympic selection after years of much sweat and many tears. The prospect of being the first British athlete to compete in an Olympic place—for many the only opportunity—because of political trauma is the best reason for going. It is the opportunity for the tiny band of Britons who have good reason to suppose they could win a medal. Wells is one of the few who can reasonably expect a gold.

Even without starting blocks the mere uses them and their times are a record. Wells is a fast runner. Wells is capable of finishing in front in either of both of the 100 and 200 metres. At the Crystal Palace at the end of last season when, in the 200 metres, he gave his great rival Houston (the US) a bit of a start and beating.

Wells reversed the result in the 100 metres, but Wells is realistic enough to appreciate that no one wins all the time. It was a witness of mixed fortune. For Wells, a marine engineer who lives in a modest house in Leith with his wife Marjot, Scottish women's 100 metres champion, Wells is a man of a very understanding and helpful company "he spent much of the last British months overseas, preparing for the Olympic, and he is in Australia, New Zealand, travelling where opportunity took him. Yet even as he was adding strength to the belief that for him the world's fastest man, there was the shadow of alleged professionalism hanging over him.

In December with five other athletes, Wells was elected an associate member of the British Athletic Association into accusation that he took money for appearing in the 1978 Highland Games. Melbourne that he spent 30 minutes answering questions in private, with the guidance of a lawyer from London hired by the British Athletic Association. He was threatening to leave Britain for good.

David Shaw, British Amateur Boxing Association president, advised him to appear in his own interests; the inference being that if he had nothing to hide there was no reason not to attend in person. Wells was given permission to continue as amateurs and, although the

## Separating the sportsmen from boys deep in the heart of Dallas

fired five times but never took over, because Rod Laver. This week's top men's singles player, McEnroe and Connors cannot match the Australians in either the number of titles or the quality of their play, though both are improving in their second quality and at 21 McEnroe can reasonably hope that one day he may be able to challenge the achievements of Rod and John Laver. A decade ago, of course, the professionals were still concerned with selling a product and had not, though possibly with a different attitude, taken the game as seriously as they do. They did it so well that the market is now secure and guaranteed wealth has persuaded a few players to retire, but it has not yet afforded to be careless about the game's good name and their own—and under stress, behave like boys rather than men. In the previous decade, the game was brought into some disrepute and tennis has lost a little of its *dignity and self-respect*. Happily this have never been one of the qualities of the game and it is to be hoped that the next generation will embody it, most of the players who will produce champions will be genuine gentlemen. The examples of their tennis will be other than McEnroe and Connors, the field consists of American players, who have been in the front rank after being persecuted by injuries for three years; Lendl and Gasquet, both suddenly successful; and a number of players from the juniors; such, whose monstrous service is a threat to the boys' game. John McEwen, a player I have mentioned before, is one of the most of the fittest men at the moment (he used to be a tennis coach in Scotland).

## Watson wins fourth title of year

## Why S African milk should carry a SARB warning

After four years of international isolation, South Africa's rugby players, due to meet the British Lions next month, are back in the limelight. The tour to South America 24-9 in Johannesburg on Saturday is being sponsored for the two international matches by the South African Air Force, four against the Lions to the tune of £36,500.

But this "hush" has been more than enough to excite the nationalists and insult has been added to injury by the sight of the cream of South Africa's rugby stock running around in training gear with the words "South African Springboks" emblazoned on the slogan: "We milk is one daily strength." Even the practice field is called "The Milk Field."

The South African Dairy Board, through its advertising agents, feels it is getting value for money. Two days before Johannesburg 2-12 match.

14 pictures of the players in their sponsored training gear. A spokesman for the agency commented: "The tour is a very important good public relations. That is exactly the sort of response we had hoped for."

But the players themselves are not reciting any of the money boys are obviously taking the business end of their training seriously. They were told to wear T-shirts bearing the words "South African" on the back where they stayed last week, and two players who appeared out of uniform came in for considerable ragging from their colleagues.

Rodney Marsh, a former England forward, and David Webb, of Derby County, are among 10 applicants for the job as coach with Bournemouth, of the fourth division. The club, however, yesterday decided to advertise the post, either for coach or player-coach.

## Henton retains his lead

Nürburgring, West Germany, April 28.—Teco Fabbri, of Italy, driving a March-BMW, won the European formula two championship race at Nürburgring yesterday in a repeat performance of his Hockenheim victory last week ago.

Britain's Brian Henton, was second to the 25-year-old Italian, in a Toleman-Hart. Another Briton, Derek Warwick, also in a Toleman-Hart, finished third. Henton held on to his championship lead after today's third race out of twelve with a score of 21 points. Henton lies second, three points behind, and Warwick is fourth with 10.

## A special book with a special significance

By Richard Sreeton

There is no more tangible evidence that the cricket season has arrived than to see the distinctive black and white Wisden on the shelves with its distinctive coloured covers. The latest edition with 1,237 pages is larger than any of its predecessors, which reflects the paper's expansion in home and abroad.

This particular Wisden will not be a special place in the minds of enthusiasts for being the last to be edited by Gordon Ross, who died in March, after 29 years in the editor's chair and a lifetime's connexion with the book in terms of pleasure provided to readers and the work involved. He must have carved him a permanent place in the press boxes of the Elvies Fields. His successor is my colleague, John Woodcock.

The new Wisden's format has again been faithfully followed and it remains the most complete reference book any sport is fortunate to have. Among the contents are new laws of cricket which come into operation for the 1980 season.

This year's feature articles include one by Tony Lewis on the background to the Essex success of 1979 - a tribute to the late E. J. Higgs; one by Rowland Ryder, and the final analysis (one hopes) of the Packer Revolution are related by Gordon Ross. Good reading is also provided by the background to a biographical sketch of Charles Williams, Alcock, who, in the 100 years, was the driving force behind the introduction of the FA Cup to England and the FA Cup.

Two retired cricket writers supply articles that will provoke much discussion. Alec Bannister discusses the 1979 season and the Daily Mail's correspondent, and C. M. Wellings, formerly of the London Evening News, returns to the subject of the decline of cricket and is appalled how low technical standards in the game have fallen.

past year that reflects the spirit of cricketer escapism in the editor's notes. Preator, who by the time he was 16 had been in the 1970 England v Rest of the World series from the records. Michael Fordham, who was a cricketer himself, which is further improvement and layout, and cricketers of the game. Atmanav, 1980, is published. Queen Anne Press and 40 hardback and £5.75 paper. Two other recent cricketers are also mentioned, share the merit of research and good writing. Howard's Village Cricketers and Charles, £5.95, 1980. The book is a collection of essays in rural areas to the changing pattern of day life there. Ray Roberts expanded one of his books. The West Indies Test matches, 1975, is a number of national occasions in during the 1970s that I disrupted by crowd cases. Mr. Howard will always be remembered for his contribution and he is a which a little curiosity has been attempted before. Village greens of England, 1975, is a book of matches. West Indies where is a lengthy journey of the atmosphere of the Robinson's book. The cricketers' book have vivid, mature pages that is special to this one is no exception. Many people will find it matter disturbing. The book is a collection of cricketers will escape the tendency in sport towards false history; in England have already been written. Winden, one fears, will to say plenty on this





## SPORT

## Cricket

## Botham goes fishing for four wickets in as many sweaters

Richard Streeton  
**OXFORD:** Somerset, with four consecutive wickets in hand, led the University by 293 runs. Somerset did not enforce the follow-on at tea time yesterday but a first innings lead of 171 runs on another cold and wet day. The need for a spin bowler was obvious and it helped Rose in his decision to use a spinner. Somerset's Hot drinks were served on a field in the morning period of a day match. Somerset's Hot drinks were served on a field in the morning period of a day match. Somerset's Hot drinks were served on a field in the morning period of a day match.

Oxford 135 for seven and Botham (one sweater now) took the last three wickets. Rogers was always sound off his legs and he also hooked one splendid four against Moseley. He was the last man out playing back to an incoming ball. When Somerset batted Rose, for the second time in the match, failed to get a wicket. Somerset's Hot drinks were served on a field in the morning period of a day match. Somerset's Hot drinks were served on a field in the morning period of a day match.



Gooch (left), in excellent form, and Lever, who took five student wickets.

## Gooch brightens a chilly day

By Alan Gibson

**CAMBRIDGE:** Essex, with all first innings wickets in hand, all 174 runs behind the University.

Only a couple of hours of play had been possible on Saturday, when Cambridge scored 71 for two. Yesterday it rained only briefly, but it was grey and bitterly cold. I was relieved to discover that the windows for the press box had at last arrived. I was late arriving myself, after some misadventures at Paddington, when a hitch on the Underground caused an enormous taxi queue.

The man standing next to me was dolefully whistling an old song from opera, and I found myself fitting revised words to it: "Rose of Dicot, thou shalt fade not here".

I had missed no excitement, I gathered. Cambridge did well to score so many, against the champions, but for most of their innings they did it very slowly.

They grew livelier towards the end, partly because Fringle was batting, partly because of some admirable batting by Doggart, but they were never

he is on their books. Doggart, the son of G. H. G. and the grandson of A. P., might surely be used higher in the order.

The pitch was easy, and there was less movement in the air than the clouds suggested. The Essex bowling was not very good. Wickets were dropped and runs given away in the outfield, no doubt because of chilled fingers and fear of pulled muscles. East, at one point, appeared with an overcoat borrowed from a spectator but the umpire, Bird, did not share his sense of humour. Fringle put himself on near the end—seemed to be working on the principle that everyone should have the chance to get warm. He got a wicket but not before his generously erratic leg spin had helped Doggart to make a few.

The most successful bowler was Lever, with five for 66.

Despite these considerations, it was a sound effort by Cambridge. When Essex went in, with about an hour and a quarter to go, they were 174 for two. They looked rather alive, because they were both wearing overcoats, and they were in some confusion, but it was Gooch, looking in excellent form who scored most there.

Essex's last batsman, Bird, had also been a late arrival

because of a leg injury. It was mystically explained to me that he showed no sign of being an early departure.

## CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY

First Innings: Essex 174, Cambridge 71. Second Innings: Essex 174, Cambridge 71.

## FALL OF WICKETS

1. 1-18, 2-18, 3-18, 4-18, 5-18, 6-18, 7-18, 8-18, 9-18, 10-18, 11-18, 12-18, 13-18, 14-18, 15-18, 16-18, 17-18, 18-18, 19-18, 20-18, 21-18, 22-18, 23-18, 24-18, 25-18, 26-18, 27-18, 28-18, 29-18, 30-18, 31-18, 32-18, 33-18, 34-18, 35-18, 36-18, 37-18, 38-18, 39-18, 40-18, 41-18, 42-18, 43-18, 44-18, 45-18, 46-18, 47-18, 48-18, 49-18, 50-18, 51-18, 52-18, 53-18, 54-18, 55-18, 56-18, 57-18, 58-18, 59-18, 60-18, 61-18, 62-18, 63-18, 64-18, 65-18, 66-18, 67-18, 68-18, 69-18, 70-18, 71-18, 72-18, 73-18, 74-18, 75-18, 76-18, 77-18, 78-18, 79-18, 80-18, 81-18, 82-18, 83-18, 84-18, 85-18, 86-18, 87-18, 88-18, 89-18, 90-18, 91-18, 92-18, 93-18, 94-18, 95-18, 96-18, 97-18, 98-18, 99-18, 100-18, 101-18, 102-18, 103-18, 104-18, 105-18, 106-18, 107-18, 108-18, 109-18, 110-18, 111-18, 112-18, 113-18, 114-18, 115-18, 116-18, 117-18, 118-18, 119-18, 120-18, 121-18, 122-18, 123-18, 124-18, 125-18, 126-18, 127-18, 128-18, 129-18, 130-18, 131-18, 132-18, 133-18, 134-18, 135-18, 136-18, 137-18, 138-18, 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Patrick Brogan on the devastating blow of Mr Vance's resignation

# The disunity around the President now the dove has flown

The approach reached its climax last week when the allies were urged to use diplomatic sanctions just as the gung ho brigade was ordering up the marines. No wonder Mr Vance resigned. It would be only justice if Mr Brzezinski were fired.

Washington

The foreign policy of the Carter administration has followed two tracks simultaneously, the stick and the carrot, the hawk and the dove. Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski and Mr Cyrus Vance, fiasco and failure. Mr Vance's resignation is a devastating blow to the President because it demonstrates to all the world the disunity of his government and the fact that he cannot control it.

The Secretary of State is the most senior appointed official in the executive. Last summer, Mr Carter dismissed his Secretary of the Treasury (the second most senior position), the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Transportation.

Mr Andrew Young, permanent representative to the United Nations, resigned before he was fired. Mr Bert Lance, Director of the Budget, resigned in disgrace in 1977 and the Attorney General, an old friend of the President's from Georgia, abruptly abandoned ship last summer.

The President is left, today, with Mr Harold Brown in the Defence Department and the Georgia mafia in the White House; even Richard Nixon's Government held up better than that.

Mr Vance's resignation is not even a victory for Mr Brzezinski. His utterly famous comment on Sunday that the message the Iranians should get from the attempted rescue was "don't scoff at American power, don't scoff at America's reach," shows the dream world he lives in and shows why, usually, he lost his repeated battles with Mr Vance.

Two episodes in the early days of the Administration illustrate the point. In May 1978, there was a Nato summit meeting, here. At the time, the Russians were on the march in Africa; airlifting Cuban troops into Ethiopia and, apparently, master-minding an attempted invasion of Zaïre.

Mr Brzezinski uttered dire warnings about the dangers of their policy in Africa, threatening that if they did not mend their ways the Salt treaty would have to be abandoned. Mr James Callaghan observed that what happened in Africa was

mainly an African problem and that "some people" seemed to have discovered Africa suddenly, just like Christopher Columbus. In fact, it had been there all along.

Mr Vance then formally shot down the Brzezinski thesis, the American Government kept calm and cool about Africa, and the Salt negotiations went on.

A month later President Carter decided to clarify matters, making a major speech on relations with the USSR at the Naval College in Annapolis, on June 17, 1978. Mr Brzezinski and Mr Vance both submitted drafts for the speech, setting forth their flatly contradictory philosophies.

Mr Carter found it impossible to reconcile the two theses, and therefore used both of them. The first half of the speech was pure Vance, the second pure Brzezinski.

The Vance portion said "neither of us (the USA and the USSR) should entertain the notion that military supremacy can be attained, or that transient military advantage can be politically exploited. Our principal goal is to help shape a world which is more responsive to the desire of people everywhere for economic well-being, justice, political self-determination and basic human rights."

"We seek a world of peace. But such a world must accommodate diversity—social, political and ideological. Only then can there be a genuine cooperation among nations and among cultures."

The Brzezinski section fol-

lowed, a harsh denunciation of the USSR. "The Soviet Union can choose either confrontation or cooperation. The United States is adequately prepared to meet either choice."

The chancelleries were totally baffled, a couple of weeks later matters were cleared up when Mr Vance made another "major foreign policy speech" in which the virtues of détente were highly extolled. It thus turned out that Mr Vance was still the senior foreign policy maker.

More recently, Mr Brzezinski's ineptitude had been demonstrated in the American reaction to the invasion of Afghanistan. On his advice, the President committed himself to defending Pakistan against possible invasion, without first checking with the Pakistanis, who had recently burned down the American Embassy in Islamabad.

Mr Brzezinski went to Pakistan and was photographed on the Khyber Pass, holding a rifle and looking menacingly northwards. Then the Pakistanis rejected American offers of assistance.

Mr Vance's policy of conciliation, of following his practice as a lawyer of finding points of agreement with the adversary and building on them, has been just as unsuccessful over the past three years as Mr Brzezinski's policy of ceaseless bluster.

His first venture, in the spring of 1977, was to fly to Moscow with totally new and much more radical proposals for the Salt II treaty.

The proposals were that the

Russians should abandon a large part of their most advanced arsenal, and were rejected flat. It was two years before the treaty was on track—and it has turned out that it was too late. It will not now be ratified by the Senate. The treaty was signed in Vienna on Waterloo day last year, but the Americans refused to consider the date in any way ominous.

In the autumn of 1977, Mr Vance, observing that the Middle East peace negotiations had made no progress since 1974, proposed that the Americans and the Russians together should reconvene the Geneva conference. The idea was totally unacceptable to Israel, and it turned out shortly afterwards, equally unacceptable to Egypt, which was doing its best to get the Russians out of the Middle East.

The Camp David agreement of 1978, and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, were undoubtedly made possible by American mediation. Mostly President Carter's own. The fact remains that the fundamental decision was taken by President Sadat and that he was bluffing when he took the negotiations to the brink of failure at Camp David, and Mr Bevin was bluffing when he did the same thing during Mr Carter's own mission to the Middle East.

In his letter of resignation, Mr Vance said in credit, on behalf of the Administration, for the Panama Canal Treaty, an enterprise negotiated by a series of administrations since Lyndon Johnson's. The Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel, and the strengthening of relations with China, "the strength-

ening of our military forces and our alliances, the negotiation of the Salt II agreement, the Zimbabwe settlement, and the new thrust and direction given to our relations with the nations of the Third World."

The Americans, in fact, were rather chagrined by the Rhodesia settlement, which was none of their doing, and Mr Vance's boasts about the Third World are preposterous. America's position in the Third World is a sweeping disaster in Africa, the Middle East (Iran and Pakistan) and in Central America and the Caribbean, with South America and the Far East clearly preparing themselves for a comparable turning against the United States.

The one wholly positive achievement, ironically, the normalization of relations with China, was jointly the work of Mr Vance and Mr Brzezinski. Typically, Mr Brzezinski overdid it by visiting the Great Wall and clanking about shooting polar bears.

Whether Mr Carter, aided by his two foreign policy advisers, really has "strengthened our military forces and our alliances" is a debatable matter. The reaction to the Iran crisis is not particularly encouraging.

Above all, it showed the inconsistencies of Mr Carter's approach. From the beginning in November, Mr Vance wanted to set the hostages out by "quiet diplomacy," a magic phrase. Mr Brzezinski wanted to scare the Iranians into releasing them. Mr Carter tried both methods.

The President alternately threatened the use of force, or invoked sanctions of varying effectiveness, and tried to appease the Iranians or to use allied or United Nations intervention to resolve the crisis. The "double track" approach reached its climax last week, when the allies were urged to use diplomatic sanctions, and Mr Vance was ordering up the marines.

No wonder Mr Vance resigned. It would be only justice if Mr Brzezinski were fired, but it would not solve the fundamental problem, which is Mr Carter's ceaseless vacillation.

Why the NUJ is dissatisfied with its own creation

## Now the watchdog of the press might get some real teeth

The decision of the National Union of Journalists to withdraw its four representatives from the Press Council will have both short and long-term consequences. The immediate effect will be to disturb the careful constitutional balance, giving the lay members on the council a substantial majority for the first time—18, compared to 14 from the industry. The long-term effect will be to raise publicly the question of accountability and responsibility in the media.

Set up in 1953, partly to allay widespread anxiety and partly because of NUJ pressure over several years, the council's main objects have been to "preserve the established freedom... and maintain the character of the British press" and to consider complaints about the behaviour of newspapers and magazines.

Successive royal commissions have recommended changes, particularly increasing the lay membership, some of which have been accepted. More radical suggestions, such as newspapers declaring their interest

when reporting matters in which the publishing company has business connections and printing adjudications on the front page, have not been pursued.

Most seriously, perhaps, the lay membership of the council has not been the cross-section of society as envisaged. At present it is all middle-class and middle-aged. The trade union movement has been represented by paid officials rather than by shop-floor, students have had no voice, and the women's movement and ethnic minorities have been ignored.

The result has been that those groups in society who have felt themselves most disadvantaged and discriminated against by existing attitudes and media reporting have had little redress from the Press Council.

Since roughly 90 per cent of all journalists in Britain and the Republic of Ireland belong to the NUJ, the decision to leave the Press Council must call into question the council's day-to-day efficacy as well as its political credibility.

Critics of the NUJ decision,

which was taken by the annual delegates conference, will argue that it was the result of a carefully managed coup. There is a comfortable simplicity in such an analysis, but it is difficult to sustain given the open debate within the union over the past 18 months and the singular absence of reasoned opposition put forward to the 250 or so people who took the decision.

A better explanation is that the centre of gravity of the NUJ has changed significantly during the past 10 to 15 years, and that institutions such as the Press Council have recently been subject to much careful scrutiny.

Moreover, as the NUJ has become more active within the mainstream trade union movement, so it has been increasingly embarrassed by complaints from those social groups who felt the press in general was biased against them. As a result, the NUJ has come under increasing pressure to remove use of its own code of conduct. If this has largely been a dead letter in the past, it will not long remain so as the search

for higher professional standards begins in earnest.

Coupled to this internal change of attitude has been a growing belief that the Press Council was standing in the way of any serious examination of the present system of newspaper ownership and control.

In addition, the Press Council has been drawn into condemning industrial action by journalists over wages and conditions. That was unwise, given that employers' organizations not only found the council but have representatives on it, compared with the NUJ's four and the Institute of Journalists' two. Condemnations of the NUJ have not been balanced by equally critical comments on the actions of employers, particularly when newspapers have been closed.

The long-term effect of the NUJ's withdrawal will be to stimulate a public debate on what sort of body, armed with the sort of powers, should replace the present Press Council. Other critics, notably Sir James Goldsmith and certain members of the TUC—

who have dismissed it as a watchdog lacking both bark and bite and therefore a dangerous deception which misleads the public—will now have to come forward with their own ideas.

Parliament, too, is likely to look with renewed interest at the whole question of accountability in the media and how meaningful a voluntary system of self-regulation really is.

There will be dangers in this process, of course, and all journalists will be highly conscious of anything emanating from Whitehall or Westminster. Certainly, any proposals for a statutory body would be subject to minute examination and considerable debate by all concerned with civil liberties.

But it is the examination and the debate which is now needed—precipitated by the NUJ's break with its own creation.

Jacob Ecclestone

The author was president of the National Union of Journalists and a member of the Press Council until last week.

Bernard Levin

## Let them die with dignity



Modern history offers few scenes as macabre and repulsive as the deathbeds of Tito and Franco, so alike in their brutal lives and characters and now, by a dark irony, in their dying as well.

terrible and haunting image in all the horror-grown course of our century, that of the bulldozers shovelling those emaciated corpses into the common graves of "liberated" Belsen? But why is that picture so unforgettable, and so deeply etched into our minds? Not only because of the foul way they were done to death, but because there was no way in which their poor bodies could be disposed of in order to avoid the risk of hideous epidemics among the survivors, rather than of this collective anonymity. I once asked Field Marshal Montgomery, in a television programme, how he managed to come to terms with the fact that, however careful his preparations for battle, many men under his command would certainly die in the furthest reaches of his orders. His answer was: "I dare not think of it. I dare not think of it."

The fashion, like fashions in hemlines, will be forgotten and replaced, by some other fashion, the history of which will be written with different enthusiasms, of no ultimate value to anybody except the doctors. But meanwhile we face a growing tendency towards the kind of "rehabilitation" in Madrid and now in Belgrade, and the fact that, for most of its victims, it is done without the slightest makes it worse, not better.

Since we have to die, and since, in the end, the only fact of our lives that counts with certainty on the day we are born, the least we can ask is that we be allowed to die with dignity; is there any more foulness with which their

bodies were treated? Surely not, and surely those feelings represent something very old and very deep in the human psyche, for which the body is far more than a mere container.

At first sight it does seem odd that a man should die more readily if he knows he will be buried properly; what does the shell matter when the kernel is at hand? But Monty and Monty's man understood one of the deepest needs of humanity; to ensure that the last secret of all is kept with decency. And I can see nothing but indecency in the indefinite prolongation of lives which are over.

Tumor vitae contrahat me; a view that by now must have acquired a good deal of popularity, though it is not yet universal. Do you remember the outcry when it was learnt that the letters MTR on the progress-charts of terminally ill hospital patients stood for "Not to be resuscitated"? Certainly, many wish to cling to life; however meaningless life may be, till the last possible moment. At any rate, that is their attitude before the point is reached; do we know what dreams may come when we have shuffled off all but the last inch of this mortal coil, and if we did know would we be quite so eager to reach it?

There is an essay by Chesterton in which he describes his hearing, at a country hall, of a train that is apparently empty and dark, and then, as the train enters the station, the guard to wait for the next one. When he asks why the guard tells him it is because there is a dead man on the train, and Chesterton then inside his carriage but standing at the window for this exchange, did something that, as he says, was entirely instinctive and only thought about after it was done. He threw away my cigar. He did it under the influence of that same deep understanding of reverence for death that, if we have the smallest spark of imagination, we must all feel.

But those who prolong empty life seem to lack that imagination altogether, as indeed do many of those in the transplant business who are quite unable to understand why there is something deeply, and by no means rationally, repulsive about the entire business.

Stewart Alsop, the American columnist (brother of Joseph Alsop), died not long ago of a form of leukaemia. It was an odd form, puzzling to the doctors; for a long time it was not clear what would kill him at all. While he was waiting for this interesting question to be resolved, he wrote a book about the experience, called *Stop of Execution*, in which he analyzed his feelings, his fears and his hopes, and came to the dignified and surely admirable conclusion that "Sooner or later there comes a time when a dying man has to die, as a seamy man has to sleep." And so there was, and all remember that when our time comes, and may we be spared the agony of a Franco or a Tito, and of all those whose doctors defy the proposition by their actions. Charles the Second apologized for being "an unconscionable time a dying," and of George the Fifth the last bulletin on his condition said simply "The King's life is moving peacefully towards its close." These seem to me, like Stewart Alsop's words, to provide a better guide for the dying than the well-meaning assurances of those who have persuaded themselves that life on any terms whatever is preferable to death, and who have forgotten that

all that lives must die. Passing through nature to eternity.

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## LONDON DIARY

### Flying the flag-at half-mast

One predictable casualty of the recent excitement in Iran has been the sudden drop in the number of people wishing to travel to that country. So bad has business become that over the past three days British Airways have cancelled their regular daily Boeing 707 service to Tehran because not one passenger has turned up.

A flight due to go out today and the airline has every confidence that it will find a passenger, but from now on the service is being reduced to three weekly until business improves. BA is anxious to keep up some sort of service because an abundance of altogether could cost them their licence to fly the route.

Even after the troubles started in Iran, we were carrying several hundred people every week. A BA man reported "Only recently we regularly had at least 60 people on each flight. But in the last few days the traffic has just disappeared. Hardly surprising, I suppose."

Who wants to go to Iran these days? There are still many Iranian students in western Europe wishing to fly home and—despite the heart-stopping excitement of last week, which I for one could



Meg Rowntree photographed this sign in Hongkong. I hope they administer acupuncture before embarking on such drastic transplant surgery.

well have done without—there are still a good number of businessmen with work to do there.

Should you suddenly have pressing business in Tehran, never fear, Iran Air, a bouncy and confident woman at their Piccadilly office told me yesterday, are not only maintaining their daily service but are actually running an additional service on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. "No problems at all," she said.

One thing still puzzles me. Sir John Graham, our ambassador in Tehran, returned to his post over the weekend; I wonder how he got there?

### Lincoln lament

Anyone with a love of Tennyson and a couple of million pounds

idling in the bank could perform a great service to the city of Lincoln, which is about to lose a large part of its huge and invaluable collection of papers and memorabilia relating to its home-grown poet laureate. Alfred actually came from the village of Somersby, 25 miles away, so it is only right that they should remain in the local county library.

The problem is that the present Lord Tennyson, who lives in Paris, has fallen on hard times. Pears, being expressed last week that he would have to sell off part of the family-owned collection to pay a few bills have now been confirmed.

Brian Maidment, who edits the *Tennyson Research Bulletin*, tells me that foreign universities are certain to show keen

interest when the papers come up for auction. Serious Tennyson researchers would greatly benefit from the Lincoln collection to be broken up. Among the thousands of items (not all owned by the family) are photographs, letters, books from Alfred's own collection, manuscripts, family papers and his own poems.

Lincoln Central Library says it would like to buy the entire collection to ensure that it stays in the city, but is fairly sure that it could not raise that amount of money. The papers have been in the library since 1959 and are accessible to serious researchers by appointment.

But unless a public-spirited purchaser comes forward, it looks as though the old order will change, yielding place to new, and Tennyson scholars may have to fulfil themselves in Lincoln, Nebraska, or somewhere equally far from home.

### Eternal question

With the revival of interest in the legalisation of brothels, following certain recent disclosures about a well-patronised house in Streatham, it is a pity that the Commons' committee set up to examine the prostitution laws under the last Parliament fell victim to the change of Government last year.

The committee, chaired by Janet Footes, Tory MP for Plymouth, Drake, drew up a draft report but it has never been published. As Miss Footes and her fellow-examiners interviewed prostitutes, social workers, MPs, prison reformers, and others, it would make interesting reading.

But I doubt if it would include an exchange of views which occurred during one hearing of the committee, when Lord Abes, Labour MP for Pontypool, recalled one of the great battles of the last war between General Montgomery and the Navy over the advisability of maintaining brothels for servicemen in Alexandria and Cairo. The Navy won, establishments were maintained in both cities.

Mr Abes, who opposed licensed brothels in Britain, elicited the confession from Miss Footes: "I can recall as a teenager in Paris being practically hustled off the pavement by a couple of prostitutes who obviously thought 'I was on their beat'."

Gallantly Mr Abes replied: "You are a pretty woman and I can well understand that if you were in an area where prostitutes were, they would come up to you. It would be very sensible, would it not, if you made it an offence for men to accost women than to make it an offence for women to accost men?"



On that eternal question, it would have been useful to have heard the committee's views.

### Little England

Reverend Father by Sir Lewis Carter, a former Mar-... money selling on his shoppe... chain store, announced that he intends to spend the proceeds on building a "Little England" amusement park in Florida, in the undeveloped...

hundred of Disney World, and the... money selling on his shoppe... chain store, announced that he intends to spend the proceeds on building a "Little England" amusement park in Florida, in the undeveloped...

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Reverend Father by Sir Lewis Carter, a former Mar-... money selling on his shoppe... chain store, announced that he intends to spend the proceeds on building a "Little England" amusement park in Florida, in the undeveloped...

Garwick, expected to be ready sometime next year, is to be equipped with a... furniture made in Italy.

A total of seven office furniture makers, three of them British, tendered for the £500,000 order; the French, Germans, and Swedes also put in their bids. But it was the Italian firm of Per which won the day, beating the competition on all counts.

Of course, we would have liked to buy British, indeed there is an obligation on us as a nationalised industry to do so whenever possible. But the BAA spokesman said: "But the British firms not only lost out on price and quality, they were unable to meet the specification."

British furniture makers are understandably angry at the decision, and claim that their products are every bit as good as the foreign stuff; but to no avail. BAA says they are also obliged to give equal opportunities to tenderers from other EEC countries. Mind you, I don't see why we should have to take their filling cabinets.

I hear that the people behind the outbreaks of arson in Wales have hit on a theme song: Keep the Second Home Fires Burning.

Alan Hamilton







## SWITZERLAND

There are lessons to be learnt from the Swiss approaches to law and order.

examined by Francis M. S. Peel,

and to military service and civil defence, according to John Myers.

## Money piles are inviolate

It was the end of a skiing weekend. We were ready to leave but the shop where we had rented skis and boots was closed. What should we do? Leave the skis and boots at the hotel? Send them back by post from Geneva? No, said the owner of the shop, it's really quite simple. Just leave the skis and boots in the street in front of the shop and I'll pick them up in the morning.

While the Swiss, like almost everybody else, think that the world is steadily becoming a darker and more dangerous place, every opinion poll shows that they are far more satisfied with their lives, their surroundings and their material conditions than are people almost anywhere else. Doors are left unlocked, women walk the streets at night without fear, and hardly anyone is afraid of violence to himself or to his property.

The Swiss are entitled to be smug. By any standard measure, Switzerland should have a high and swiftly rising crime rate. It is a highly developed country, it is an affluent country, the average annual income in 1978 of \$11,606 placing it at the top of the list of countries of any size.

It is an industrialized country which lives by turning cheap raw material into expensive finished products, whether it be watches, clothing or chocolate and

cheese. It also lives from tourism and banking—activities which need stability, confidence and low crime rates to flourish. It is an urbanized country, travel posters to the contrary notwithstanding. Three quarters of the 6,300,000 inhabitants live in the quarter of the country that is the central plateau running from Geneva north-east through Lausanne and Bern to Basle, Lucerne and Zurich, a small area a tenth of the size of England.

Firearms are readily available, for every adult male Swiss must keep his at home in operating condition so as to be ready for rapid mobilization. The Swiss criminal justice system is not repressive or harsh. Most crimes do not result in arrests, and sentences are light even for serious crimes—except murder. Suspended sentences are general and sentences are generally commuted.

In Geneva's main prison 60 per cent of the prisoners stay for less than 10 days, and only 25 per cent are serving sentences. The rest are being held for trial, sometimes however for up to 12 months because of the slowness of the "instruction" procedure under which a magistrate determines whether a prisoner should be brought to trial. Bernard Cornfeld of the Overseas Services spent 11 months waiting for trial, and a less illustrious prisoner was recently found innocent after 21 months of preventive detention.

The size of the Swiss police force is small by the standards of other countries. No national figures are

available because of cantonal suspicions of the use to which the information might be put by the central Government. The national total is about 10,000, and consists of local and cantonal police except for a few dozen federal plainclothes police who are limited to a coordinating function.

Twice in this decade the voters have rejected proposals from the central Government to establish a federal security force against terrorism, even though the federal force would consist only of units or the cantonal police who would don federal uniforms and come under federal control only in limited emergencies.

The Swiss handle money in a manner which would be an open incitement to crime anywhere else. Large amounts are carried to and from what are often small, isolated post offices, being put into or taken out of the efficient system of postal payments which is preferred by most people to payment by cheque. Shops, banks and railway stations often have large piles of large notes in full public view without incurring crime.

And what happens in this society that should have a high and rising crime rate? During the 1960s, crime rose by a negligible 3 per cent, while the percentage figure was 86 in France, 82 in Denmark, 61 in The Netherlands, 55 in England and Wales, 34 in Scotland, 30 in West Germany, Italy and Finland, 29 in Norway, 21 in Austria and Sweden, and 11 in Luxembourg. From 1974 to 1979 convictions stayed stable at 51,000 a

year for the country. Women committed 10 per cent of crimes, 15 to 17-year-olds 3 per cent, and 18 to 24-year-olds 36 per cent.

Foreigners made up 13 per cent of the population, but committed 24 per cent of the crimes, according to figures that are disputed because of the substantial number of the Swiss to the foreign worker. In 1973, 33 murders were committed, there were 487 cases of manslaughter, mostly on the road, 10 criminal assaults, and 1,339 criminal abortions, and 10,000 population, comparable figures for Sweden being 835 and for the United States 423.

In 1972 Zurich had 67 robberies. The rate in Denver, Colorado, was 30 times as great, and in St. Louis four times as great. All three cities are about the same size.

Prostitution is generally legal, although solicitation and procuring are not. The canton of Geneva, with a population of 330,000 and more than 2,100,000 overnight visits by tourists, delegates and businessmen, has 300 prostitutes all of whom are Swiss. The male prostitute has not yet arrived, although there are homosexual bars in the largest cities that do not create any law or order problems.

There are lessons to be learnt for all societies in the way the Swiss have managed to organize their island of tranquillity in a world becoming more dangerous for all.

Francis M. S. Peel is professor and legal adviser of Webster College, Missouri, and a member of the New York Bar practising in Geneva.

## A twentieth-century nation of William Tells

National defence is deeply interwoven with the whole fabric of life in Switzerland, where the citizen-soldier personifies the policy of armed neutrality in peace and war. It is the strongest thread binding together this heterogeneous confederation of 26 cantons under the central Government in Bern.

The bond dates back to the legendary William Tell and the pact of 1291, whereby the men of Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden swore a perpetual alliance against foreign invasion and thus formed the kernel of the present state.

The right to vote became linked to the duty of bearing arms in defence of the confederation, and this still holds good for the citizen-soldier of today. At the age of 20, every Swiss receives the suffrage and the men are enrolled for compulsory military service.

For all found physically fit this is the start of annual military duties until demobilization at the age of 50. After an exacting four-month recruit school, they will be incorporated into a regiment and called up for eight three-week training courses in the next 11 years.

Thereafter the number of courses diminishes and finally gives way to periodic target practice and inspections. Those unfit or unable to take part must pay an exemption tax.

Every citizen-soldier keeps his assault rifle and personal equipment at home. There is no professional standing army other than a few hundred senior officers, staff and training troops, and maintenance troops.

The highest rank in peacetime, while Parliament elects a single general as

commander-in-chief in war, is held by a civilian. Under this militia system, well over half a million men can be mobilized by radio, for their posts are pre-arranged positions and be combat ready within 48 hours or less.

It can hardly be said, especially in French-speaking parts of the country, that there is general patriotic enthusiasm for military service among the younger generation. The vast majority simply put up with it, grumbling incessantly, but nevertheless delighted to recount their experiences and to meet their old comrades-in-arms once a year.

The army mingles people in an extraordinary way. A bank manager, for instance, who has chosen not to rise above the rank of private soldier, may tell him his self under the command of one of his own clerks who has done extra training to become an officer.

No opprobrium is attached to avoiding promotion, and many take pride in remaining simple soldiers despite their obvious leadership qualities. Others find that the time spent in gaining promotion to high rank helps them in their civilian careers.

The citizen-army stood to the frontiers in both world wars and manned the formidable alpine redoubt which is the country's national fortress. Its posture was sufficient to deter the Germans from launching a doubtful assault when too few divisions could be spared from other fronts. The hope is that this would also prove true for the Russians if ever they attacked Western Europe.

The Swiss armaments industry has never succeeded in making tanks or fighter

aircraft competitive with those bought from Britain, France, and the United States. But it produces much other equipment, assemblies under licence, and also exports.

Though in need of more modern weapons, the army is now held to be adequately equipped to try to repel an attack on the frontiers instead of making an immediate strategic retreat to the redoubt, extending through our alpine massif. The redoubt has become a labyrinth of gun positions, barracks, aircraft hangars and storage depots cut into the rock as immune as anything could be to nuclear attacks.

The civilian population, if not immune, is also uniquely protected against nuclear, gas or other attack. For the past 20 years, it has been obligatory to construct a solid shelter beneath every new building. Community shelters and underground hospitals have also been built, so that about nine Swiss out of 10 are now assured of protection.

Thousands of men and women have been trained in civil defence and disaster relief work. Big stocks of food, fuel and raw materials have been accumulated. Every household is reminded periodically to keep a store of basic provisions in case of crisis.

All this has been going on quietly, almost unnoticed. Even the Swiss themselves seemed hardly aware of how much had been accomplished under the half-forgetful of a generation ago until the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan shattered complacency everywhere.

Since then, Swiss civil defence has shot into the news as the envy of the world. The authorities have

been inundated with requests for information. But there is no quick remedy for lack of foresight.

Other countries, however, might do well to imitate a Swiss total defence exercise which happened to coincide with the occupation of Afghanistan last January. For five days and nights, about 3,000 people took part in a gruelling war game designed to test the Government, the military high command and the civil authorities in handling emergency situations.

Members of Parliament acted as government ministers, while other participants played their real roles in public life. They were confronted with a succession of hypothetical threats, some stemming from the West as well as the East.

The scenario was meant to remain secret. But a major part of it came into the possession of the Communist newspaper, and outraged left-wing circles. As the Russians advanced, a "Swiss popular republic" was proclaimed by a committee based near Lucerne. Left-wing army officers and political militants from the Swiss Social Party members had conspired against the state.

The acting government banned the same but active Communist Party and other extremist groups suspected of treason. Presumably no names were mentioned during the exercise, but quite a few left-wingers must have got the message as their parties denounced these "slandering accusations" against them.

If it came to the real thing the real Government would clamp them in jail long before they could get to work as a fifth column.

## Links with Britain

continued from previous page

The trade balance usually has been favourable to Britain (3,755m francs worth of imports by Switzerland and 3,091m francs imported by Britain in 1979). But one must take into account the considerable diamond trade (about a third of the total which distorts the picture. If one discards the diamond figures, Switzerland has a slight advantage in selling its goods to the United Kingdom (2,077m francs imported by Switzerland and 2,396m francs by Britain), an advantage which has been increasing in the past few years.

Britain gets from Switzerland more than 1,000m francs worth of goods from the metal industry. Watches enter into this category. Although the number of Swiss watches sold in Britain has almost halved in the past five years, their value (155m francs) has remained almost the same because it is the cheaper part of the market which has fallen.

Chemicals are as big an

export for Switzerland as they are for Britain, which also exports to Switzerland machinery, textiles, metal goods, motor vehicles.

In 1978 the antiquities imported to Britain amounted to 124m francs, mainly because of a few big Swiss art collections (von Hirsch, Ortiz) sold at auction rooms in London. But some of it has been reexported, notably to Switzerland where the value of antiquities imported from Britain came to 58m francs.

Big Swiss companies have opened plants and offices in Britain: the three large banks, the chemical industry (Roche, Ciba, Sandoz), Nestlé, Lindt-Sprüngli, Oerlikon-Bührle, Schindler, Bühler, Landis Gyr, Brown Boveri, Bally, among others. There are about 100 firms with assets totalling 1500m, employing 50,000 people.

Britain too has invested in Switzerland where it wholly or partly controls about 360 companies. The big banks are there, as are the petrol and chemical companies, Decca, Rank, Norel, Dunlop, EMI, Imperial Tobacco, Lucas, Unilever, Glaxo, Plessey,

Marks & Spencer, and Fortnum & Mason.

British tourism in Switzerland, which was boosted by a private visit of Queen Victoria to Lucerne, with the result that there are numerous Victoria hotels all over Switzerland, has diminished along with the slump in tourism. From a record three million night which Britons spent in Switzerland in 1961, it fell to a third of that in 1979. Now it seems to be picking up again.

On the other hand 325,000 Swiss visited Britain in 1979. Their number increases each year.

Some of them come and stay. The Swiss colony in Britain has about 25,000 residents, more than half of them in London, while there are 14,000 Britons living in Switzerland. And if the Swiss feel homesick in London they can always go to the Swiss Centre in Leicester Square.

Political relations between the two sovereign states have always been good except during the Boer War when the Swiss tended to favour the Dutch. Britain has helped Switzerland to keep its neutrality ever

since the Congress of Vienna.

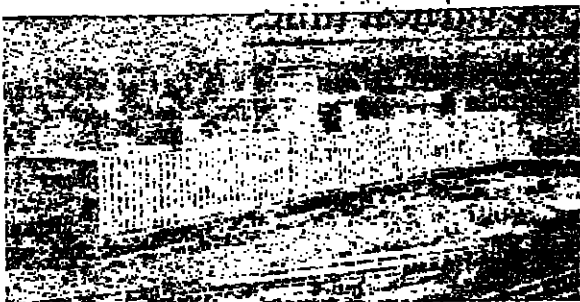
When Stalin urged Churchill in 1944 to attack Germany by surprise from the Swiss territory, the Prime Minister stood by Switzerland—the only decent neutrals in the world," he said. "She has been a democratic State standing for freedom in self-defence among her mountains and in thought in spite of race, largely on our side."

Such a tribute coming from the great British statesman shows the community of spirit which links the United Kingdom and Switzerland.

After the war, Churchill was invited to speak in Zurich where he made his famous appeal in favour of a united states of Europe. In the event both Britain and Switzerland joined the European Free Trade Area instead. Now that Britain has joined the EEC, which Switzerland has refused to join, they might seem to have some what drifted apart. Queen Elizabeth's official visit—the first of a British sovereign—will bear witness to the contrary.

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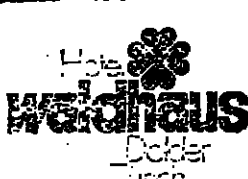
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Was the recent decline of the Swiss franc a passing phenomenon?

Jean-Christian Lambelet analyses the state of the economy,

and Peter Norman examines the strength of the banking system

## Inflation rate imported

Switzerland's economy is in a good shape. The country's manufacturing production capacity is being used more than has ever been the case since the 1974-75 slump, and new orders are flowing in at a rapid pace in most industries.

Conditions are generally favourable in services too, even the tourist industry is doing nicely as a whole and then falling Swiss franc, combined with a comparatively low rate of inflation, has made Switzerland attractive again for foreign tourists.

As to agriculture, which is what is probably one of the highest degrees of protection in the West, farmers may have the problem of their incomes keeping up with the rest of the economy, but they surely do not have a problem of insufficient production.

The unemployment rate is present 0.2 per cent, down from a peak of about 10 per cent after the 1974-75 recession. For all practical purposes, the country is enjoying full employment.

fact, there are labour shortages in certain regions for some forms of skilled labour. It may be the main reason why employment has not risen higher in recent years has to do with the flow of foreign (mostly Italian and Spanish) immigrant labour after 1974, which shrank the labour force by about 6 per cent.

At this explanation, which one frequently hears, it is open to question: if foreign workers had not been in Switzerland, domestic demand would have been higher, and consequently production and employment too.

It is not bright, however, to think that inflation is a domestic phenomenon as domestic production costs

have, so far, remained rather moderate. According to the conventional view, the franc has gone down because the very high level reached by the interest rates in the United States and on the Eurodollar market have brought about a large outflow of capital into dollar-denominated assets. As a result, Swiss interest rates have increased in sympathy, if not to the same extent.

Since most Swiss families live in rented apartments located in houses that are heavily mortgaged, and since any increase in the mortgage rate is supposed to be passed on to the tenants, rising interest rates in Switzerland reinforce the inflationary danger—less in the short term; that is, before they start chipping off investment.

The recent depreciation of the franc has had still other unwelcome consequences. In the short term the physical volume of exports and imports does not react much to price changes. With a depreciating franc, Switzerland has consequently had to pay more for its imports while its exports brought in less.

As a result, the trade balance has shown a deficit for the first quarter of the present year, which reached almost 10,000m francs when extrapolated to the whole year. (It is difficult to know exactly how much the deficit was as some speculative capital movements were apparently channelled through precious gems, antiques and other goods which therefore can no longer be regarded as part of regular foreign trade.)

Traditionally, Switzerland has always tended to run a trade deficit which was made good thanks to services and the income of Swiss-owned assets held abroad. But still, a deficit of this order of magnitude is somewhat worrisome.

What it all amounts to is that a resumption of the Swiss franc's tendency to appreciate is the Swiss authorities' fervent wish and declared policy goal. With the franc appreciating again, according to inflation rate differentials in the long run but somewhat more in the short run, domestic inflation would be quickly suppressed even in the face of increasing energy prices; interest rates would presumably come down before they had much of a chance to affect investment negatively; the trade balance would again right itself to an extent; and the Swiss National Bank could concentrate again on supplying the economy with an amount of liquidity large enough for normal business expansion, yet small enough to contain inflation.

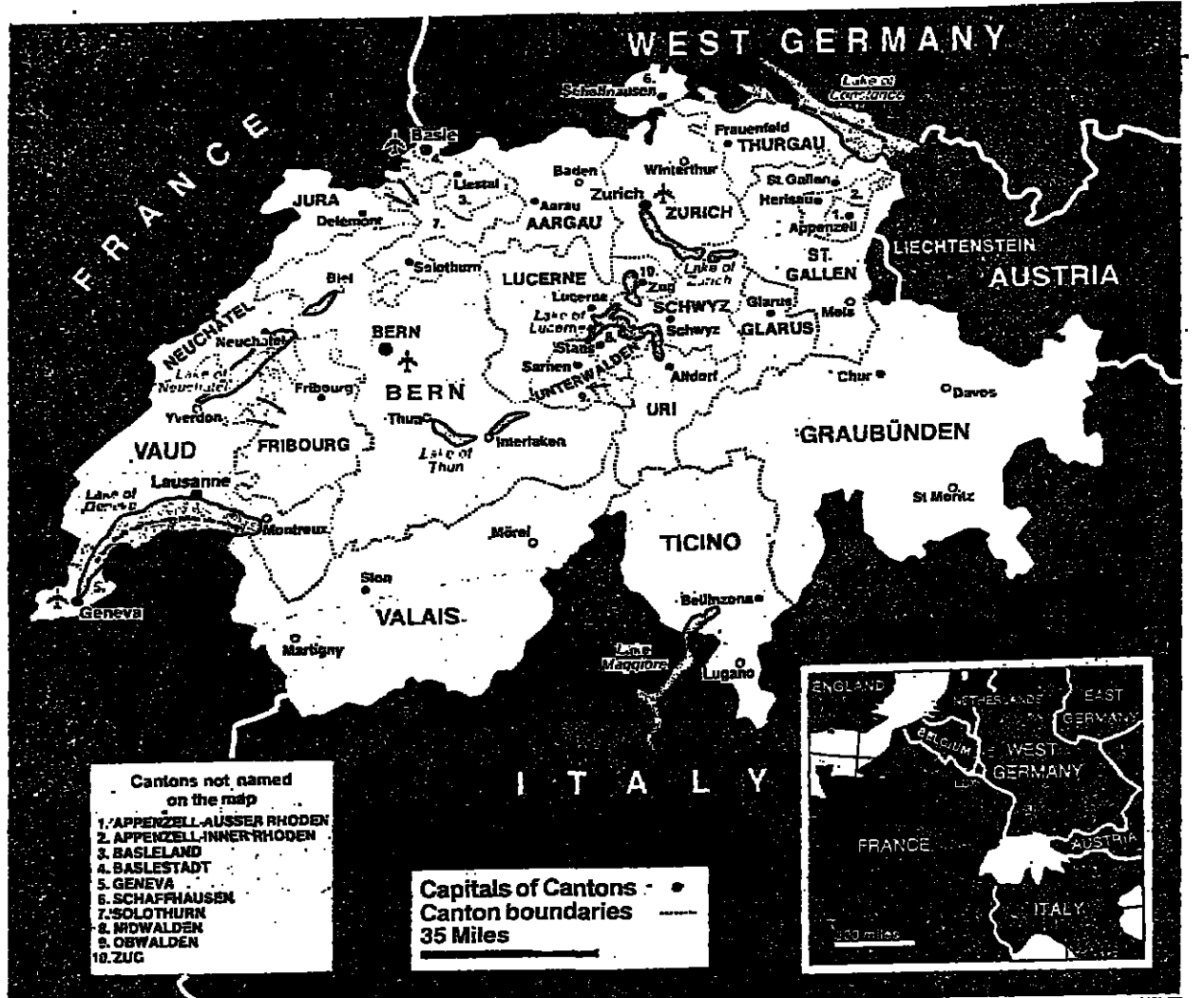
What, then, are the chances that the Swiss franc will again become one of the strongest among strong currencies? In the view of many Swiss, myself included, they are quite good and the recent decline of the franc was probably no more than an ephemeral

thing. Should this view prove to be correct, one would then expect the Swiss economy to go on performing rather well, at least until the fall of this year. That is, production and employment should remain high while inflation would come down.

For the end of the year and for 1981, the picture is more cloudy. The United States economy finally appears to be plunging into recession, the main question being whether the slump will be shallower or deeper than in 1974-75. If it should turn out to be at least as deep as many believe (and so do I), the recessionary tendencies would be likely to spread more or less quickly to the rest of the industrial world; and it would be too much to expect that the Swiss economy would remain completely unaffected.

Jean-Christian Lambelet is professor of economics and director, Centre de Recherches Economiques Appliquées, University of Lausanne.

Capitals of Cantons 35 Miles



## Pressure to strip bank secrecy

All normal business criticism of Switzerland's banks should be happy with their

the banks have just reported on the business year and the all picture has been one of increased earnings arising from a healthy growth of assets. In general, the banks prospered from last year's revival of economic life in Switzerland with Big Three Zurich-based banks announcing record profits and the expectation of another good year in 1979.

But the world looks different from the quarters buildings of large Swiss banks clustered around Zurich's Bahnhofstrasse.

Bankers admit that Switzerland is losing ground in its size in relation to international financial centres, although this is no thing in so far as the 1 represents a practice for quality business rather than the pursuit of their own sake.

They are inevitably concerned about the deterioration of the international financial climate after last year's doubling of oil prices, attendant growth of the dollar problem and the unsolved crises in Iran and Afghanistan.

They have worries are much nearer at hand. The Swiss Government is studying proposals to ease the tax paid by the after extending to the body's surprise, the over tax to cover retail transactions at the end of this year. The Social Democrats, a member of the ruling coalition, is also organising an initiative to hold a referendum on proposals to away some of the securities that surrounds the operations.

While Switzerland might appear to be one of the last bastions of traditional capitalism, the twin threat of higher taxes on bank operations and a referendum on banking secrecy illustrates the way in which internal pressures on the financial centre have grown in recent years.

The latter years of the 1970s witnessed a considerable erosion in the influence and power of the Swiss banks as the authorities have to act to neutralise the effects of speculative capital inflows into the franc and clear up the mess caused by the banking scandal that erupted at the Chiasso branch of the Credit Suisse in 1977.

The struggle to keep speculative money out of Switzerland led to a battery of controls being imposed on banking activity inside the confederation. The scandal at Chiasso made a public issue of Switzerland's role as a haven for fugitive capital.

The Social Democrats, in particular, argued that the financial centre had grown too large for Switzerland's own good, and that the country would have to choose whether it would be a place for finance or a place for work.

In return, the banking industry has said that it contributes an excessive amount to the state in tax, that it gives nearly 3 per cent of the population, and assumes an importance in terms of the overall economy that is equivalent to that of the motor industry in West Germany.

The Chiasso affair cost the Credit Suisse about 1,200m francs because clients' funds were handled improperly by the bank's employees. The money was almost entirely capital flight.

ing from the grasp of the tax authorities. This aspect of the case led to the Swiss Bankers' Federation and the Swiss National Bank agreeing on a code of conduct designed to ensure that the country could not function as a haven for illegal capital.

As a result of the code, it should be impossible for anyone to open a bank account in Switzerland without the bank knowing the client's true identity while the banks have pledged that the country's banking secrecy rules will not be abused to help people to evade foreign capital controls and tax legislation.

Although the code has meant that banking secrecy in Switzerland is far less watertight than in some other European countries, such as Austria, it still does not go far enough for the Social Democrats.

They would like to see the banks being obliged to give information to revenue authorities for the purpose of tax assessment and where evasion is suspected, the Swiss authorities want to give legal assistance to other countries seeking information to do with criminal proceedings and tax and currency offences.

The banking industry's reaction has been nervous in the extreme. It fears that any plans to tax bank services on the pattern of the extension of turnover tax to retail gold transactions will force business abroad.

Moreover, while most bankers say they are confident that the Swiss electorate would oppose any relaxation of banking secrecy rules in a referendum, they fear that the mere existence of the issue will detract from Switzerland's attractions as a financial centre.

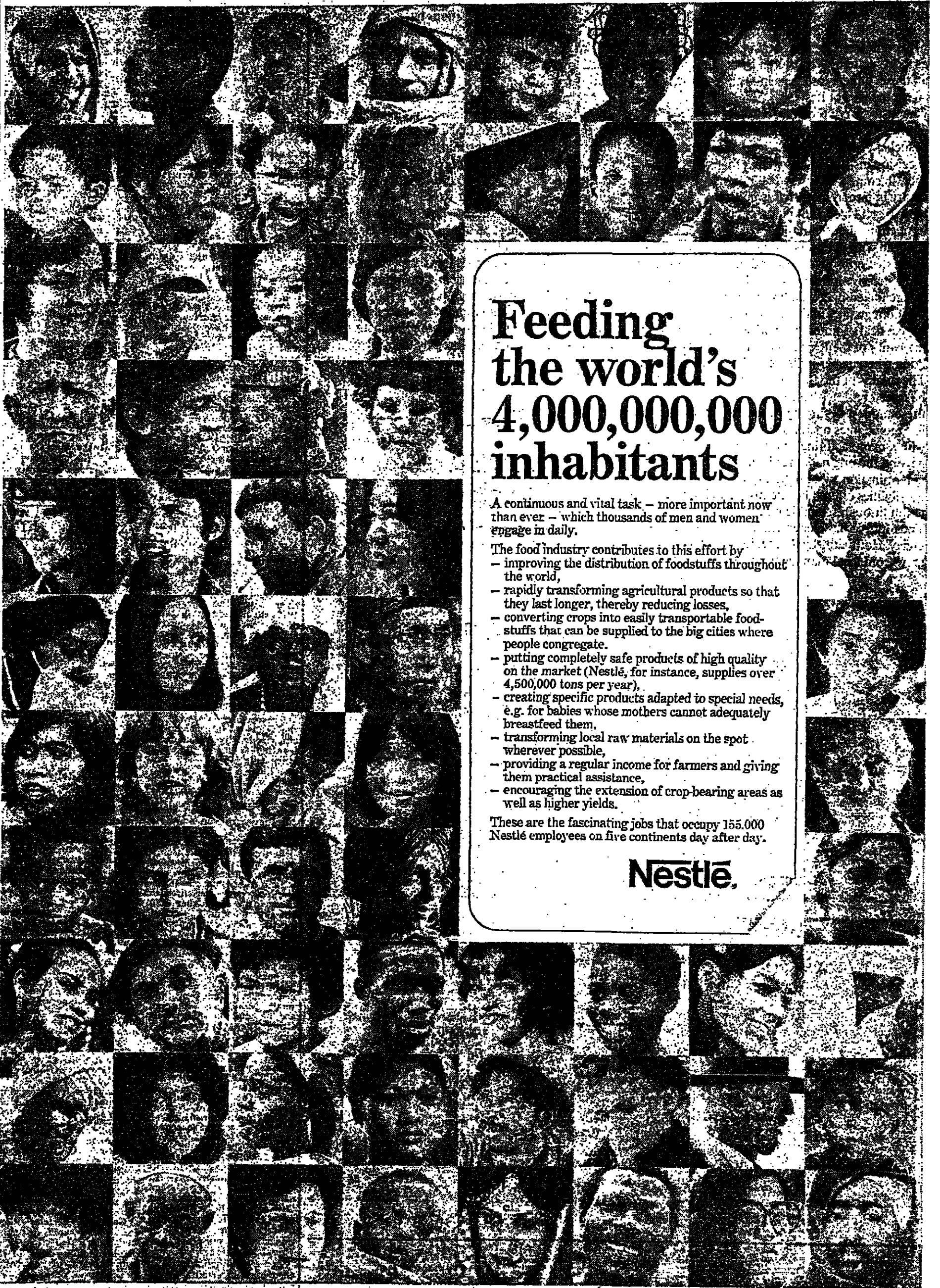
Switzerland is a small neutral country in which banks can normally avoid pressure to participate in boycotts or economic sanctions. The country has a multi-lingual tradition that now includes English as well as the four official Swiss languages.

The one positive aspect of the Chiasso affair was that it illustrated the enormous financial strength of the Swiss banks. The Credit Suisse was able to cover its massive loss by drawing entirely on hidden reserves.

It is still too early to judge whether the problems that have arisen for the Swiss banking industry in recent years will damage its potential and performance in the future.

But Swiss bankers are more aware than ever of the intensity of competition from other financial centres including London, the potential of which has been recently enhanced by the British Government's abolishing exchange controls.

Peter Norman is European Economics Correspondent.



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# Basle- Chemistry, But Not Only Chemistry

**B**asle is generally considered The Town of Chemistry – and thus an industrial town par excellence. Even in a strictly economic sense this applies only to a certain extent, however. If we think of Basle as a polis – a political and social entity – it is still clear, even today, that the town owes its existence to an advantageous position at the intersection of several different cultures. Traffic, along with commerce, banking and insurance, as well as a rich cultural life fostered by the university – all these, quite as much as industry, have helped to shape the face of Basle.

Chemistry is not the only industry in Basle, of course. Beside the graphic-arts trade, the main branches are textiles, metallurgy, machinery, and precision instruments as well as foodstuffs. Yet they all come a long way behind the chemical industry in importance, so it is quite natural to ask why so great a concentration of chemistry should have come about in Basle.

It began with dyestuffs for fabrics. The many different textile mills in and around the town doubtless had a decisive influence here. Textiles and chemistry are linked by textile finishing, which formerly was done mainly in the dyehouse. Since it required a great deal of water, dyeworks were set up along the banks of the Rhine, here, the Wiese and St. Alban's Pond where paper-mills were already established. The origins of the Basle chemical industry can be traced back to these users of dyes. That from these modest beginnings there should have grown four companies operating on a world-wide scale with a manufacturing programme extending far beyond the original range is the result of human determination, systematic exploration of the many possibilities offered by chemistry, and their exploitation through scientific research.

The four big Basle chemical companies – Ciba-Geigy, Hoffmann-La Roche, Lonza and Sandoz – grew from local manufacturing and trading firms

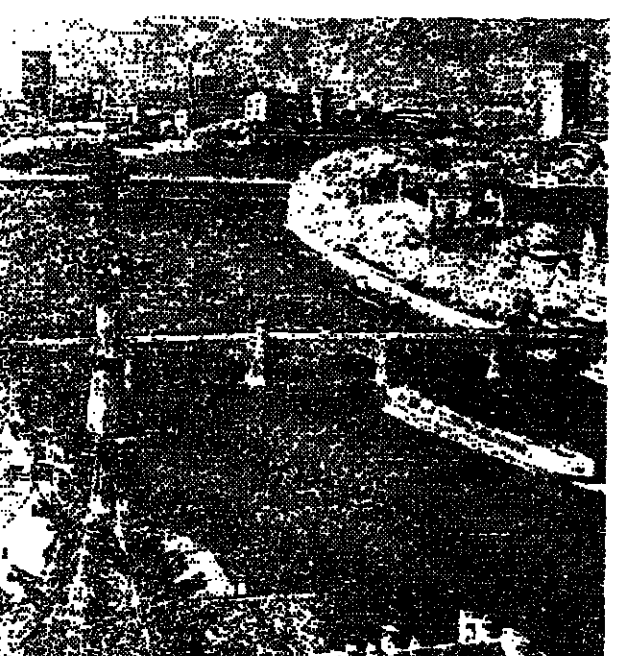
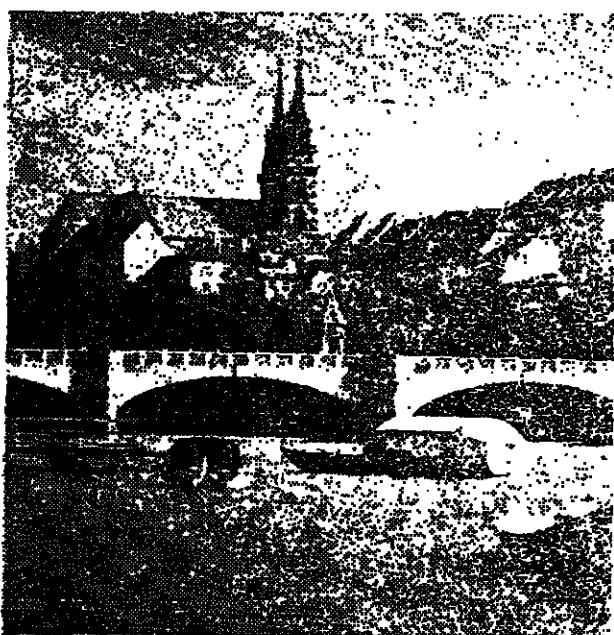
into large international groups. Their growth paralleled the expansion of their production programmes and their entry into one new area of research after another. Impediments to international trade originally induced them to set up production facilities in markets outside Switzerland. Both the increase in business volume and the growing complexity of international relations have inevitably led to a high degree of autonomy for individual affiliates abroad, a development reinforced by the need to deploy research activities on an international scale.

A concentration of chemical industries like that in Basle suggests dark factories and polluted air. But visitors are surprised to find a well-kept city, rich in historical sites and in the midst of a green setting. The surprisingly high quality of life is due to the care which the people of Basle – and the chemical industry – take of their native environment.

This has made it possible to hold the national exhibition of gardening and landscaping, the Green 80, on the outskirts of the town. Basle is therefore expecting more foreign visitors than ever in 1980 and will take great pleasure in welcoming them with traditional Basle warmth.

The most prominent visitor of the year will arrive in late spring: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Basle is pleased and honoured by this visit.

**Ciba-Geigy  
Lonza  
Roche  
Sandoz**



150

## SWITZERLAND

The Alps are in danger of being strangled by cable railways. Geoffrey Weston reports on the conflict between holiday-making and the environment

# Tourism falls off as ski lifts go up

Climb to the fourteenth floor of the highest building in Interlaken and on a clear day you may contemplate a cocktail in hand, an incomparable view of the triple peaks of the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau. The building itself, from everywhere else in the town and its surroundings, is a grotesque eyesore, totally out of harmony with its setting.

Switzerland, the fount of modern tourism, is in danger of allowing commercial pressures and the need to keep up with an increasingly competitive world to destroy the very attractions on which the industry is based. A study commissioned by the Federal Government last year pointed out that most visitors are looking for relaxation in a rural environment and that too often the natural limits of a tourist centre have been ignored.

Many Swiss town dwellers, particularly those interested in winter sports, find themselves transferring from one urban environment to another for their leisure pursuits. The environmental movement, like so many other changes, has been slow to take root in Switzerland. Opening the eyes of the local inhabitants, particularly when it has in many instances an adverse short-term effect on their incomes, has been an uphill task, begun slowly only 10 years ago.

Tourism contributes 8 per cent of the national income (about 10,000m francs) and holds eighth place in the world market. In the early 1970s bed nights reached a peak of more than 360 million but have fallen off since the oil crisis. British visitors, the founders and for long the guarantors of the hotelier's bread and butter, have declined steadily in numbers since the early 1960s.

Switzerland is to some extent suffering from having been fashionable for too long. It is no longer fashionable, especially with the young, partly because of a reputation for being expensive. The stability and strength of the franc have been largely responsible, but many potential tourists appear to be unaware that the inflation rate has for some years been negligible by comparison with that of most other countries and that the hoteliers have operated a policy of voluntary price restraint since 1974. As a result, although food is still expensive, other price levels have become much more competitive.

The enormous growth since the war of interest in downhill skiing has made up for the drop in summer visitors, who still nevertheless outnumber winter holiday-makers. Much environ-

mental damage arises because skiers, having arrived at the bottom of a slope, require transport back to the top. This demand has been met by the provision of about 400 cable railways and more than 1,000 ski lifts. A more recent development has been the growth of helicopter services. American-inspired "heliski" weekends, with faster return transport to the top and therefore potentially more ski runs in a day, have been advertised in the Upper Engadine. In a massive protest movement has blown up because of the noise, frequency of flights and low flying levels. Sometimes as many as 10 helicopters are in the air at one time.

This attempt to outflank the almost silent ski lift has led to misuse of designated alpine landing strips because pilots are making use of many surrounding areas as well as impracticable to ban them completely because they help to keep the mountain rescue services in operation.

Environmentalists have pointed out that the United States, where these services originated, suffers vast spaces with areas of preserved wilderness, and that Switzerland is far too small to absorb developments of this kind. A visiting delegation from Alaska was horrified that in many mountain areas there were not just by one cable railway, but by several, and by a helicopter as well – some of them in areas where ascent can easily be made by less obtrusive means.

Winter sports conflict not only with agriculture but with summer tourism. Despite massive government subsidies it is becoming increasingly uneconomical to maintain high alpine farming, and more difficult to persuade young people to take it up. Some redundant farmhouses are being converted to holiday use because they blend more harmoniously into the landscape than new buildings. Farmers are encouraged to take in paying guests.

Cattle are needed, not only to supply food, but to crop the grass, which if allowed to grow unattended, more serious erosion, because it forms a very slippery surface. By contrast, overgrazed ski runs do not allow the grass to grow sufficiently in the summer. This causes erosion, requiring expensive rehabilitation through cutting, repainting and building temporary retaining walls. As a result the landscape is marred for years.

There is an indefinable barrier between the people of the alpine areas and those in the towns, the former being fiercely resistant to the influence of the



Competitors in the Engadin ski marathon – healthy sport or spoiling the landscape?

latter. This barrier has been growing in recent times as outside commercial pressures have mounted and as country people have become more conscious that government plans never seem to fulfill their promises.

The hardening of attitudes has been brought about mostly by the down-to-earth realization that outsiders are creaming off the most of the profits from tourist development, even down to the local shop and cafe, and that the quality of

life is thereby being reduced. In the beautiful valleys of Prättigau and Davos that accumulated at Schanfigg, in the canton of Lake Placid, have effectively ruled out the future possibility of holding the games anywhere in Switzerland.

The weakness of environmental protection lies in the traditional Swiss suspicion of centralized control. Agreement has still not been reached on the form it should take, despite overwhelming agreement in 1971 that comprehensive legislation should be formulated. The delay, according to some environmentalists, is heavily influenced by vested interests and the profit key resorts like St. Moritz.

Alan McGregor discusses Geneva's future as a centre for international negotiations

## Debate on UN membership

Ever since the spring of 1919 when, largely because of Switzerland's successful neutrality in the First World War, Geneva was designated as the seat of the League of Nations, the city has thrived as a centre for international negotiations – excepting, of course, during the 1939-45 war.

Irrespective of whether the causes in which so much repetitive eloquence is invested – every delegate must have his say – are won or lost, Geneva benefits thereby, in added experience or materially, just as its banks, with their fluctuation of a percent on every currency conversion, do well out of a foreign exchange crisis.

Between them, the dozen or so main United Nations and inter-governmental organizations and the diplomatic missions accredited to them with more than 150 non-governmental ones, mostly small, employ about 20,000 people.

This is a tenth of the canton's working population and certainly the best-paid proportion, at least where the first two elements are concerned. Some of the small bodies, by contrast, are hanging on by a shoe-string, struggling to meet high costs.

A few of them have withdrawn and opted for Vienna, which is coming up steadily as a competitor centre. Its new international city by the Danube already houses six United Nations bodies, four of them, including the important narcotics division with its laboratory, formerly Geneva-based. But, with 1,500 or so conferences annually, Geneva, with its convenient dimensions – the "10-minute town" – and geographical location, its efficient facilities, remains the first preference for all concerned to keep their finger on the pulse of multilateral activities.

In conjunction with economic uncertainties, the rise of Vienna has served to

make the Genevans rather more appreciative than they were until recently of the solid advantages of being host to perennial efforts to improve the international prospect.

Only a few years ago, some were so apprehensive of being, as they chose to see it, inundated by the growth of international bodies and transnational business – almost a third of the city's 150,000 population is non-Swiss – that they were trying their utmost, sometimes successfully, to keep new groups out.

This gave the Austrians, alerted as they were by the United Nations Secretary-General himself, the opportunity to acquire a sizable participation in the machinery of universal cooperation. As an added incentive, Vienna offers an extra premium on diplomatic and similar perks.

With initial irritation at the spectacle of the Austrians being excessively hospitable having subsided, the Swiss have now turned their attention once again to an even more fundamental aspect of their position in the comity of nations. This is the long-standing issue of whether the country's unique status as an honest broker in world affairs, particularly humanitarian aspects, is liable to suffer greatly if Switzerland at last takes the step of joining the United Nations.

It has been for many years a member of almost all the United Nations specialized agencies. But the question of full political membership of the world body is being approached with the circumspection natural to a nation whose neutrality – secured by the 1815 Treaty of Vienna. It was then that the powers approved a declaration – drawn up for them by a Genevise, Charles Picotier – asserting that Switzerland's neutrality and inviolability "are in the true interests of the policy of the whole of Europe".

This neutrality, endorsed by the peace treaties of 1919-20, was unshaken by the country's entry into the League of Nations, after a national referendum produced 416,810 votes for, and 223,719 against. With world war again looming, the League Council took note in May, 1938, of the Swiss concept of "integral neutrality" which, if under pressure from time to time, again justified itself in the ensuing years.

After a decade or so of cogitation, the Federal Government concluded pragmatically in 1977 that Switzerland needed the rest of the world at least as much as it needed the Swiss. But houses of parliament accepted its contention that entry into the United Nations was desirable and asked the Government to go ahead with this within reasonable time limits, a national referendum again being mandatory.

The Government maintains that disadvantages of non-membership are becoming ever more noticeable and that being properly in the United Nations will not jeopardize neutrality by obligation to take part in military or other sanctions.

It argues that the Swiss observer status in the United Nations political bodies has lost weight since other countries that had the same position, such as East and West Germany, became members. As an observer, Switzerland now sits with the two Koreas, the Vatican and Monaco and is the only country remaining outside the world body by its own will.

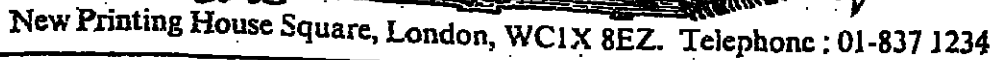
With United Nations membership now almost universal, Swiss diplomats complain about diminishing possibilities for active cooperation; if they want to participate in a discussion, they have to ask the appropriate committee to afford them the opportunity.

How much such considerations weigh with the ordinary citizen is problematical. It remains to be seen how he is influenced by the pros

and cons that will be set out in detail during the campaign preceding the referendum.

As home of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva is particularly preoccupied with implications of United Nations membership. Even within the ICRC itself, opinions have been sharply divided. In Switzerland already been in recalling the 1962 Cuban crisis, when the United Nations asked the ICRC to monitor, Cuba-bound ships to ascertain if they carried Soviet missiles – though in the event it did not have to assume such responsibility – the old hands shake their heads and observe that such an expectation of United Nations membership would have been impeded, war would be sharply divided. 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The only answer to the dilemma is to have much deeper and more consistent consultation on international issues in the alliance than has existed in the past. This essentially means that the major powers of the alliance have to reach agreement. There are difficulties in holding meetings of the United States, Britain, France, Germany and Japan without involving Italy—herself not a minor power—on the sidelines. Yet the

principle of effective consultation is essential. One of the obstacles to effective consultation may be the internal weaknesses of consultation inside the administration; if Dr Brzezinski does not consult adequately with the State Department it is hard for the State Department to consult adequately with the allies.

The failures of consultation have done too much damage. The policies have been less good than they would have been had they been concerted. The European countries, in particular Germany, have been thoroughly irritated by being asked to support policies which changed in a most embarrassing way. The United States has come to believe that her allies do not support her. There is some measure of truth in that, but much of the lack of support has been the result of failure of coordination rather than failure of intent.

murder of two Libyans in London a very strong protest is the least that can be expected. It will need to be followed up by closer surveillance of the "People's Committee" which represents the transmogrified Libyan embassy in London, and by strengthened protection for Libyans in Britain, whose lives may be threatened. It is disturbing that this protection has proved inadequate in these two cases, and that warnings were not taken sufficiently seriously.

Of course Libya was never a friend to the only country which murders its own citizens or other opponents abroad. There is strong suspicion that Bulgarian security forces were behind the murder of Georgi Markov in London in 1978 and behind an attempted murder of another Bulgarian emigre in Paris. The Russians have been known to kidnap their citizens

assassination of Said Hammami, the London representative of the P.L.O., Israel is widely believed to have killed Palestinian agents abroad. Yugoslavia is often accused of arranging the murder of Croat emigres. Chile and other South American countries have pursued their victims abroad.

Colonel Gaddafi might therefore claim to be different only in being more honest about what he is doing. But this is not so. Colonel Gaddafi is creating an open doctrine of using murder abroad to discipline his people. He has for many years funded terrorism. He is the friend and was the ally of the infamous Amin. How long can he expect to be tolerated as though he were a normal statesman, even in our weird and bloodthirsty world.

From *Mr Simon Kettle*

Sir, Over the past two months I have found the BBC's actions concerning the Scottish Symphony Orchestra to be both arrogant and implacable. Not only had they chosen to condemn one of our finest artistic institutions, but they carried out this proposal without even the common decency to inform the musicians concerned or consult our audience. The BBC's policy of developments solely through the media (report April 19), an extraordinary situation even in this time of management-by-confrontation.

Now it seems that, despite letters of protest from countless distinguished musicians, composers and constant heartwarming support from the general public, the BBC is proceeding with the closure of our orchestra. In disregarding the public outcry they have shown themselves to be stubborn, philistine and, finally, arrogant. In the face of the growing feeling that the possibility of a plant's heavyweight battle with the musicians' Union, but the BBC seem to have chosen this unwisest option. In a time when culture is undervalued, we can only hope for a speedy change of heart.

From Mr John Noble.  
Sir, There are a number of hazards in farming oysters but the least expected was to discover that British Rail classify them as "livestock". This means that in our case that they cannot be dispatched from our nearest station, but have to be handed in at another station much further away.  
Are oysters livestock? The Oxford Dictionary would seem to support British-Rail's view. Yet surely they are not in the normal sense of the word "méchants". They do not bark or bite.  
Yours, etc.  
JOHN NOBLE  
Loch Fyne Oysters,  
Ardinghous Estate Office,  
Cairdrow, Argyll.

culture and the justice of our cause.  
More than anything else it is this  
streak in our make-up which con-  
tributes to Western disarray, there-  
by helping to undermine the peace  
of the world.

Yours faithfully,

ALAN LEE WILLIAMS,  
DAVID GRIFFITHS,  
ANTHONY BUCK,  
PETER BOTTOMLEY,  
LIONEL BLOCH,  
JOSEPH GODSON,  
LEONARD SCHAPIRO,  
NEVILLE SANDELSON,  
The English-Speaking Union,  
Dartmouth House,  
37 Charles Street,  
Berkeley Square, W1,  
April 28.

ations, we must not forget the fact that the Western governments have been very active in the movement during the last six months every possible method of conciliation has been tried and, so far at least, found wanting. There is, therefore, no longer any belief in the success of an ecumenical delegation, as suggested by Mr Edmund Jones (Letter, April 26) will be more successful than for, for instance, the mission of Sir Walden. No one is now prepared to believe that because the rescue operation has failed all other possible and appropriate options should, out of hand, be discarded.

We should not, in this connexion, overlook the fact that the Western policy of imploring Iran to stop breaking international law is such heavy stuff for the Revolutionary Council that they have by now apparently acquired a vested interest in hang-

Beyond the important question of the hostages is the much greater problem of international law and order. Those who break the law should be punished, not placated. Some of your correspondents warn that this might push Iran into the arms of the Soviet Union. The history of Russian-Persian relations these last 200 years does not support this simplistic anxiety. Persia has, on occasion, played one power against another but Russia has consistently been the traditional

enemy as it encroached again and again on Persian territory.

The courageous initiative of President Carter, who for once took a humanitarian rescue operation had succeeded, even without any casualties, the President would have been hailed as a hero, who had been able to overcome the seemingly appropriate comments on Mr. Gromyko's shameless cynicism. The Soviet Foreign Minister had the opportunity during his visit in Paris to make other very important announcements, such as the withdrawal of some 90 American military missions of some 90 American as "armed intervention", while over 100,000 Russian invaders are engaged in brutally crushing Afghanistan and its people.

It is a pity that the American Alliance is concerned, we do not believe that the failure of the rescue operation will have weakened it to any marked degree. The truth is that the American Alliance was never been confronted by perhaps one of its worst crises in recent years, not

primarily because of a lack of proper consultation but by the possibly-shaming of most of America's friends and their failure until the last moment to come up with a programme of concrete measures to defuse the situation. The underlying assumption that if the United States agrees, so does Europe, and vice versa, is as true today as it was in 1949, when the North Atlantic Treaty was signed.

We have, unfortunately, far too many people who tend to underestimate both the strength of our

From Mr. Murray Rosen.  
Sir, With the greatest respect to Professor Griffith (April 24), he should surely know that the House of Lords could not have asserted, in their dissenting declaration at the European Convention of Human Rights in The Sunday Times case, that the exercise of press freedom by publication of the thalidomide story was not necessary in a democratic society. Article 10 (1) of the Convention declares that everyone has the right to freedom of expression. Article 10 (2) provides that the exercise of this freedom may be subject to such restrictions as are prescribed by law and necessary, in a democratic society for certain defined state purposes such as national security. So the

restriction "necessary" to prevent publication, not the article necessary to allow it.

This misunderstanding, says Professor Giffiths, leads to the risk (of such assertions by our judiciary, I think) is far too great to be entertained. The incorporation of the Convention in our law would make the Judiciary more powerful than the Executive, and the Executive as well as the institutions in Strasbourg, would be able to uphold the fundamental freedoms declared unless a particular restriction was shown to be strictly necessary. This could only improve the protection afforded to civil liberties by our own law.

Yours faithfully,  
MURRAY ROSEN,  
68, Old Buildings,  
Lincoln's Inn, WC2  
April 24, 1962

From Mr John Molyneux  
Sir, Mr Jim Spicer, MP and MEB  
(April 22) and Mr Tim Eggar, MP  
(April 18) are at least in agreement  
that we must all work to break the  
deadlock at Cyprus.  
In adding my voice to those of  
the two distinguished correspondents  
may I suggest that before your  
readers are able to understand the  
problem a few numerical facts are  
needed:  
1. The population of Cyprus con-  
sists of 80 per cent Greek Cypriots  
and 18 per cent Turkish Cypriots,  
the balance being to two.  
2. The area of Cyprus is about  
2,400 sq miles, of which 3.33 acres  
per head of the population.  
3. The so-called Attilla line has  
divided Cyprus at 63 per cent to 37

From Dr. W. R. Jander:  
Sir, Far more is at stake than the 23 homes threatened by the Spansted Airport extension (The Times April 23). It may not be generally realized that the report of the Study Group of Selected Airports published by HM Stationery Office and the Department of Transport late last year, which evaluated various sites for a third London airport, pointed out quite clearly in the section dealing specifically with Spansted, that the increased requirements of that proposed airport could not be effectively close Luton. Southern and Cambridge airports to air transport movements.

The net increase of air transport movements, bearing in mind, these

From Mr. Erdig Feheri:

Sir, With reference to Nicholas ... (April 16) on the subject of prisoners interned in the countries of which they are not nationals, I would like to make the following statement:

All organizations working in this field are obviously concerned that prisoners should not be kept in conditions which contravene the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Treatment of Offenders. They are equally well aware that these rules are flouted daily by practically every country in the world. We have initiated a series of studies and initiatives which led to the establishment of these rules directed towards their observation by the relevant authorities.

As regards transfer treaties left ununderstood, has a systematic hearing at the sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. But I would disagree with Nicholas ...

From the Chairman of Merseyside County Council

Sir, Your report of the speech by Mr. James Anderson, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester (April 1966) has been read and the thought that perhaps it is not so much the judicial processes which might be better served as the processes by which we produce our chief constables. One's hair begins to stand on end when one is accompanied by a thought or two from the President of the Association of Chief Police Officers.

"It was only right that police should shape public opinion on important questions . . . They were

Mr. Anderson, characteristically, goes further. He wants just 10 regional police forces whose policies would be "top-down" and "non-partisan." "The cabal," he writes, "never speaks with one voice" ("cabal"—a small group of intriguers).

Quite the most disturbing aspects are, first, the astonishing use of the word "cabal" in a context in which constables seem fitful and, secondly, the readiness with which the slightest whisper of critical comment qualifies the speaker for membership in the "cabal." It is as if a "cabal" were passively acquiescing in a hardly bloodless revolution.

"The induction (1) of general social disorder, unmeasured (?) crime . . . have (1) replaced more warlike conduct as the painless way to solution."

Society's dilemma stems from the need to restrain arrogance and elitism wherever it appears; whilst leaving its trustworthiness and unambitiousness to bear the responsibility for the exercise of instant discipline. Political direction of a police force or of a single policeman is unacceptable. Increasingly unacceptable is the distant authoritarianism of certain ego-inflated chief police officers. We who want to strengthen police force and to encourage by an articulate public, don't act soon to improve the present Police Act we may be too late.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH THOMPSON,  
PO Box 95,  
Metropolitan House,  
Old Hall Street,  
Liverpool.  
April 25.

From Professor Muriel Bradbrook  
Sir, The sonnet "If music and  
sweet poetry agree" claimed in  
your issue of April 23 as by  
Shakespeare, was first published by  
Richard Barnfield in 1598 in *Poems  
in Divers Humours*, appended to  
The Encomium of Lady Pecunia:  
It is headed "To R.L." which has  
been suggested to mean Richard  
Linche.

Dr. A. L. KOWSE bases his claim that *The Patomac* originated in England in 1590 on "By William Shakespeare", in addition to Barnfield's work it contains Marlowe's "Come live with me and be my love" and other well known lyrics — though there are inferior versions of two of Shakespeare's sonnets as well as a quatrain from *Love's Labour's Lost*. The second edition, adding some verses; by Thomas Heywood, drew from him the observation that the world might be led to think that he had stolen them from Shakespeare, but as he acknowledged his source, we know Shakespeare "so the author I know must offend, with Mr Jaggard (that altogether unknown to him) presumed to make bold with his name". (*An Apology for Actors*, 1611). Jaggard, who was the publisher, omitted Shakespeare's name from the title page and some copies are thus anonymous.

There is no work of the com-  
mune number attributed to Sheke-  
able, and that the work is prob-  
ably due to another person. The  
editor, the New Variorum editor  
give full details about *The Pos-  
sible Pilgrim*, one of the more  
impudent practices of the time.  
These facts being available in any  
reputable reference book, it is  
more distressing that the attribu-  
tion is placed by Dr Rowse between  
two paragraphs referring to the  
work of a careful and scholarly  
lecturer at the Queen's University  
of Belfast. The article in the  
article which Roger Prior published  
in the *Literary Supplement* to *The  
Irish Chronicle* of June 1, 1979,  
and I find no reference to this  
source. Mr. Prior's conclusions are  
unsubstantiated, although Dr. Rowse's  
theory about the work of the  
Lady.

From Mr John Penman.  
Sir, "The Rector (letter, April 25)  
is out on parish business."  
Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PENMAN,  
Forest View,  
Forest Lane,  
Upper Chisle,  
Andover.  
Hampshire.  
April 26.

From Mr. W. A. Jones  
 Sir, Obviously, from what Mr.  
 Brewer says (April 24) Mr. Elliott-  
 Taylor, (letter, April 17) did not  
 prematurely conclude the case. If  
 the duck had returned to hatch, if  
 the mischief pointed out by Mr.  
 Green (April 21) would have been  
 avoided, it is hard to discern of  
 what it would probably, subject to  
 analysis, have involved the pro-  
 vision of a revision of the Pesti-  
 cide Act, 1872.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 W. A. JONES, Managing Director,  
 Dryed Sludge Disposal Company,  
 Ltd.,  
 Green Bower,  
 Eblech,  
 Haventordwest,  
 April 24.

per cent. If I think generally accepted that the occupied part is the most productive.

The official figures are averages of 6.8 acres to every Turkish Cypriot compared to 27 acres to every Greek Cypriot.

Mr. Spiller is asking the Friends of Cyprus Committee and apparently your readers to accept the undue pressure on Turkey would be counter-productive. What he fails to understand, however, is that pressure to reduce the occupied areas to a 33-acre test area is not "undue" pressure, but legitimate and reasonable pressure.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MYLONAS  
23 Elmer House  
Ulster Street  
Liverpool 8  
April 22.

users elsewhere would require a truly massive pump of Stimex in terms of agricultural land-take and development of infrastructure. This is incompatible with the combination of life as we know it in East Anglia.

Furthermore, the wise provisions of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan which for many resources being allocated to development of the relatively deprived areas to the north and east of Cambridge would be recklessly diverted into South Cambridgeshire, and the influx between South Cambridgeshire, and a greater, greater, Greater London.

Poland on his view that independent international action is not to be envisaged. The majority of prisoner transfer troubles said they are precious few) were established by the Executive of state institutions by direct pressure from police bodies in that country.

If a speedy and effective strategy is to be developed for the care of prisoners and the development of humane codes of international justice, it is a question that Nicholas Polak looks rather uneasily at the history of prisoner transfer treaties and that the International Prisoners' Association and the League of Nations are the only other agencies in this country to persuade the Government to take urgent steps for the introduction of a system of prisoner transfer treaties.

CRAIG FEEHAN  
National Council for the Welfare of Prisoners Abroad.  
1 Elgin Avenue, W.B.  
April 18.











# HOM Brit give pro

By Michael Transport British sive and unless the to more s financial. Peter Parl his chair railways v by year in men's ca doing the death was "The f Rail) is t our financ short of bility." S meaning improved "The been bet financial be forced parding Sir Pe prompt from the Minis said in a question that he Rail wou within i limits." effective European was no taxsm in a senger freight made e before e year cor 1978. T tax, in charges compare £6.4m. J £530m. e for. The Govern limit o hopes to It also l

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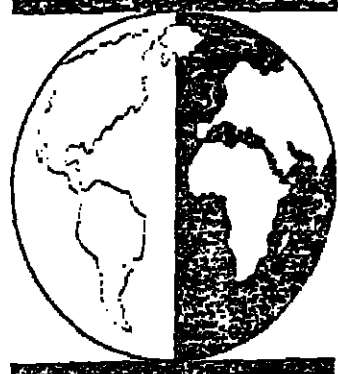
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## Saudi aims to expand its industrial projects

Saudi Arabia aims to capture 4 per cent of the world petrochemicals market, a leading government official said. At the same time, he spoke of his country's determination to execute industrial projects according to plan.

Dr Ghazi al-Gosaibi, minister of Industry and Electricity, said that Saudi Arabia did not want to take the lion's share of petrochemicals production. "It is satisfied to accept a reasonable share not exceeding 4 per cent of world production, and I don't believe there is any fair person who could argue that such a percentage is unreasonable or unfair."

Speaking at the signing of the joint venture agreement between Exxon and Saudi Basic Industries Corporation to proceed with a petrochemical project at Al-Jubail, he gave a warning that Saudi Arabia would not accept any discrimination in the form of trade barriers against her products.

"It is time for the producers of petrochemicals in the world to welcome Saudi Arabia as a new partner in industrial activity," he added.

Downstream development from the Middle East's vast oil reserves has been regarded as politically logical. So far, it has been difficult to justify commercially.

## Sino-Japanese talks

Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, the Japanese international trade and industry minister, has left Tokyo for a week-long visit to China to discuss trade and economic cooperation. He is expected to meet Premier Hua Guofeng and other Chinese leaders.

## US tool order rise

Orders received by United States manufacturers of machine tools rose \$94.9m or 7 per cent, to \$1.490m (about \$663m) during the first quarter of 1980, the National Machine Tool Builders Association says. This follows a 4.99 per cent drop in the previous quarter.

## Supermarkets examine the difficulties of the non-food trade

# Diverse problems for chain stores

Grocery chain stores which have been increasing their stock of non-food items, both to increase profits and diversify their selection of merchandise, have found they are facing an increasing number of problems.

This was underlined at this year's annual convention of the Institute of Grocery Distribution at Brighton yesterday. However it was clear that the difficulties would not stop the chain stores from attempting to increase their share of the non-food trade.

Some non-food items have sold well in supermarkets. Hardware, small electrical appliances, paint and wallpaper, toiletries and health and beauty aids are in this category. However for some retailers other goods, including larger domestic appliances, fashionwear and footwear, without changes in selling styles, have produced disappointing sales results.

These goods demanded a different, more complex buying system, with more sophisticated distribution and a new approach to store planning and types of fixtures, said Mr Leslie Porter, chairman of Tesco Stores. Mr Porter is retiring president of the Institute.

"I know that a totally different selling environment is needed for textile merchandise," he said.

Sale difficulties with fashionwear retailing were underlined by Mr Peter Paxton, chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Retailing of durables such as furniture, floor coverings, larger electrical goods and television also produced disappointing results when pursued in normal chain stores, he said.

A major growth of specialist units near the supermarkets would be the answer to the problem, Mr Paxton believed. This plan was adopted by the North Midlands Co-operative Society at Hanley and trading results had gone from "average" to "impressive", he said.

Leading retailers in the United States and West Germany were following a trend towards separate selling units, Mr Paxton added. However he admitted there were dangers in moving merchandise from main self-service areas because of inhibition of impulse sales and the increasing of operating costs.

"So far the evidence points towards specialist treatment. Although more costly to operate, it is more effective in terms of volume sales."

How far the key chain stores will take this route is not yet clear. Mr Porter emphasized that Tesco's entry into non-food sales was to use its customer flow to

generate sales of higher margin merchandise.

One of Tesco's newest stores, at Weston Favell on the outskirts of Northampton, demonstrates how far the group is attempting to keep the so-called specialist areas in the main customer flow. In the non-food area Tesco has created a mini-department store with sections given over to specialist sales, including fashion wear, consumer electronics and even glass and chinaware. Each section has its own style of decor, but the main customer flow is still through this area.

However, sections devoted to do-it-yourself items and gardening are growing and are more likely to develop in substantial specialist areas adjacent to, rather than in, the main customer flow.

ASDA Stores, the Associated Dairies Group subsidiary, is planning to add extension for DIY items to about eight of its stores and the size of future stores will be increased where possible to cope with these specialist items.

ASDA is moving more strongly into the sale of soft goods, including clothing, even though turnover per square foot of selling space is lower in these items than with ASDA's more traditional lines.

Derek Harris

## Optimism over investment in high technology

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, said yesterday that there was evidence of increasing willingness by investors to back high technology in Britain.

Presenting the winning awards at a national microelectronics competition organized by Peterborough Development Corporation and other sponsors, Sir Keith said that the awareness of microelectronics opportunities was growing in Britain. He said the previous government should take some credit for this.

He made no comment on this Government's awareness of the opportunities available to it, the National Enterprise Board semiconductor subsidiary, which has been awaiting for some time a decision by Sir Keith on its second £25m of state investment.

At the Department of Industry this delay is now attributed to the dialogue between the NEB and the General Electric Company on a possible GEC stake in Inmos.

The winner of the Peterborough prize, the main award in the competition, is Mr Alan Evans, managing director of the United Kingdom subsidiary of Fischer and Porter, an American-owned instrument manufacturer.

His microprocessor-based industrial data monitoring system was judged to be the best submitted that was both sound technology and could be sold at a profit.

Mr Evans will establish his own company in Peterborough

## Technology News

system has been at Prince William School, Oundle, and subjects taught with its assistance have been remedial English, Cleveland mathematics and German.

Dr Robert Molloy, consultant anaesthetist at the Whittington Hospital, Highbury, London, won the amateur prize for an osmolarity meter, which measures the number of particles dissolved in a liquid.

Dr Molloy's version, like conventional instruments, measures the freezing point of solutions but it is simpler and cheaper and can be used by unskilled people.

## Capturing waste heat

European technology may help to enable waste heat from a large aluminium plant in the northwestern United States to be used to heat water for homes eleven miles away in the city of Bellingham, Washington. The scheme is being evaluated for the United States Department of Energy by Rockcor (previously known as the Rocker Research Corporation) of Redmond, Washington.

Dr George Sutcliffe, Rockcor chairman and chief executive officer, said in London last week that the Intalco aluminium plant was the second largest in the world. Its waste energy was sufficient to heat up to 20,000 homes.

Rockcor is studying a heat-exchanger installation at the plant which would heat the water before it was pumped to Bellingham. The company will draw on the experience of Com-

pagnie Générale de Chauffage (CGC) of Lille.

Rockcor and CGC have set up a joint-venture company, Trans Energy Systems, at Bellevue, near Seattle. CGC has experience of district heating and combined heat and power systems. Apart from the Intalco project the joint company is working on the feasibility of generating both steam and electricity using municipal garbage or other industry wood wastes as fuel.

## Data network opens

Euro-net, the European Data transmission network linking the nine member states to 15 host computers, was formally opened in London yesterday.

It has switching exchanges in Frankfurt, London, Paris and Rome, and remote terminals in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Brussels, Luxembourg and Dublin. Billing details will be collected at the Post Office's London Management Centre.

Fifteen computers are linked via DIALNE (Direct Information Access Network for Europe), the relayed data lines, to the network of 30 data bases. Three-quarters are research bibliographies; the other files are data banks giving statistics.

By the end of the year 25 computers will be linked. Eventually there will be 30, offering 180 data bases. The user is billed on his time of connection and the volume of data transmitted.

Kenneth Owen and Bill Johnstone

## Lockheed 'concern' on Rolls-Royce

Worries by Lockheed, the United States aerospace manufacturer, over "omnibus" newspaper reports concerning Rolls-Royce profitability and challenges to its future were voiced in London yesterday by Mr Lawrence O. Kitchen, the company's president and chief operating officer.

Speaking at a luncheon of the British-American Chamber of Commerce, he said the success of Rolls-Royce and its RB211 series engines was "very important" to Lockheed, and "the future of its other models is vital to many aircraft manufacturers and operators, civil and military alike, around the world."

The important role of Rolls-Royce to world aviation and British technological leadership needs no special pleading. It merely needs the defence of common sense.

Mr Kitchen and his board have painful memories of the Rolls bankruptcy of 1971 caused by the high cost of developing the RB211 engine which powers the Lockheed TriStar.

As he was speaking yesterday, Rolls-Royce announced a notable sales success for the RB211. New Zealand Airways said it had chosen the engine, rather than one from the United States, to power a fleet of five Boeing 747s with which it is to replace its McDonnell Douglas DC10s. The order, with spares, is worth £50m to Rolls-Royce.

An essential part of the May is the provision of training for British engineers in the design of microprocessor-based systems. Unless the majority of British design engineers understand the microprocessor and how it works, then the products of British industry will be made obsolete by those of our competitors which use microprocessors successfully.

For the British machine tool industry to exploit the microprocessor, it must organize itself into using microprocessors either by having its own design engineers trained or by making use of microprocessor design consultancies.

An organization which fails to exploit microelectronics has only itself to blame. Yours faithfully, S. H. BLEASDALE, Managing Director, Frances House, Frances Street, London SW1, April 23.

## W German 2.5pc growth 'attainable'

Bonn, April 23.—The majority of West Germany's five leading economic research institutes says that a real growth in the country's gross national product of 2.5 per cent, forecast by the government for 1980 is attainable. But Institut fuer Weltwirtschaft (IfW) dissented, predicting a gap growth of only 1.5 per cent in real or price adjusted terms.

In their spring report about the state of the West German economy and its prospects published today, the institutes unanimously projected a current account deficit in excess of 25,000m Deutsche marks (£5,980m), confirming what Herr Hans Marthoefter, financial minister, already signalled in his address to the International Monetary Fund's Interim Committee meeting in Hamburg last Friday.

Previous estimates had spoken of a current account deficit around DM 20,000m, which was preceded by a deficit of DM 9,000m, in 1979. The first task talk took on current account since 1965.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

# Uncompetitive state of British banking

From Mr A. J. Hutton

Sir, The recent comment by one of the major clearing banks that customers placed in overdraft difficulties as a result of the dispute between members of BIEU (the bank employees' union) and the banks would be treated, "sympathetically", in respect of charges, again highlights the disadvantaged position of the British banking public.

The conclusion of the recent report of the Bank for International Settlements of Basle that merely one-half of the United Kingdom's adult population has a bank account can be explained substantially by the uncompetitive and monopolistic state of the British banking market as compared with other developed nations such as the United States, France and Germany.

The United States has 14,500 commercial banks, France 400 and Germany 250; further, the United States has 5,000 savings banks and 22,000 credit unions, the respective figures for France and Germany are 490 and 600 savings banks, and 3,000 and 4,000 cooperatives.

While the British Banking Act 1979 ensures that the present "cartel of eight" will be perpetuated, the American

\* Depository Institutions Regulation and Monetary Control Act of 1980, which received the President's signature this month, provides for an increased degree of bank competition.

In order to achieve a more competitive banking market, the British public has merely the following, as yet "untested" remedies:

(a) under the proposed regulation of the Bank for International Settlements of Basle, 1973, and the Competition Act, 1980 (when it forces) and;

(b) under Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome, which prohibits, in apt language, "any abuse by one or more undertakings of dominant position within the Common Market, in so far as it may affect trade between member states."

Given that our clearing banks operate in the competitive market of the United States, substantial retail outlets, which conduct assets of approximately \$140,000m, the British public has merely the following, as yet "untested" remedies:

Yours faithfully, A. J. HUTTON, Middle Temple Library, London EC4, April 22.

# Management burden on scientists

From Dr M. W. Fowler

Sir, As someone very much involved in attempting to bridge the technology transfer gap between the universities and industry, I have been intrigued to follow the articles and correspondence in your columns regarding the proposed Centre for Industry and Sciences. Already one can begin to see the start of the "bandwagon effect", finally brought to a head as far as am concerned by the letter (April 14) from Mr Philip Nead of the Foundation for Management Education skating a claim for management studies in such a cause and going so far as to suggest that one of these should possibly be the first director of such an institute.

While practising scientists certainly need advice, help and support from economists and lawyers, the contribution of these latter is much reduced without the generation of new ideas, processes and products by the former. In our experience the United Kingdom suffers not from a lack of in-

novation and inspiration but from overmanagement and bureaucracy. The two together are the most serious enemies of the "idea man" and the "idea man" is the most serious enemy of the "idea man".

It is instructive that the most successful companies in our own area of expertise, biotechnology, biophysics, and biomedicine, are all run by highly motivated and highly motivated scientists, albeit with a degree of entrepreneurial flair.

To these may be added examples from other parts of industry.

May I, Sir, make a plea to reduce some of the burden of management and the planning of management from our scientists and, in so doing, to research and develop our ideas more freely, which incidentally should come in the long run to provide resources to employ these other people.

Yours faithfully, M. W. FOWLER, Co-director, Watson Unit of Plant Cell Biotechnology, Department of Botany, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.

# The task is to 'produce cheap ICs'

From Mr E. H. Bleasdale

Sir, The remarks made by Mr John Halbert, president of the Machine Tool Trades Association, when speaking at a preview of Mach 80 (The Times, April 22) shows that his association has a misunderstanding of the microelectronics industry.

The microelectronic manufacturers' task is to produce integrated circuits (ICs) as cheaply as possible. To achieve this they design and produce a range of standard components which can be used in a wide variety of applications. They can then have long production runs and so minimize manufacturing costs.

The attraction of the microprocessor is that although it is a standard, cheap IC, the functions it performs are determined by software which controls its operation. The microprocessor user must have software produced which is specially designed for his product.

The need for British industry to be capable of designing and producing software for microprocessors was recognized by the previous government which started the Microprocessor Awareness Project (MAP), which is also supported by the present government.

An essential part of the MAP is the provision of training for British engineers in the design of microprocessor-based systems. Unless the majority of British design engineers understand the microprocessor and how it works, then the products of British industry will be made obsolete by those of our competitors which use microprocessors successfully.

For the British machine tool industry to exploit the microprocessor, it must organize itself into using microprocessors either by having its own design engineers trained or by making use of microprocessor design consultancies.

An organization which fails to exploit microelectronics has only itself to blame. Yours faithfully, S. H. BLEASDALE, Managing Director, Frances House, Frances Street, London SW1, April 23.

# Plutonium production in fast reactors

From Mr C. W. Blumfield

Sir, Professor Rotblat in his letter (April 15) said that my statements about "plutonium production and destruction in fast reactors" were only "rough and ready" and that the truth should be considered to be misleading.

He says that I was referring to "net production of plutonium" which is over and above the large amount of plutonium produced in fast reactors and used to refuel them. I did this to avoid the complexity of dealing in detail with the amount of plutonium destroyed and produced simultaneously by the reactor.

The simple way of looking at the facts is that the fast reactor is loaded with a larger amount of fissile material (plutonium) than is the case for thermal reactors (gas-cooled or uranium/plutonium) but it produces less plutonium for a given output of energy.

Therefore the overall stock of plutonium in a country increases more from a typical thermal reactor than from the fast reactor, for example, 270 kilograms compared with 170 kilograms from an output of 1,000 megawatts for a year.

It is therefore possible to see these reactors so that there is no excess plutonium stockpiling and the major of the plutonium is in use, reactors where it is in excess for other purposes. Also it can be used much more easily as incinerators or in other nuclear reactors.

Yours faithfully, C. W. BLUMFIELD, Director, Advanced Nuclear Power Development Establishment, Harwell, Oxfordshire.

## nu-swift

A great name in fire fighting

\* 1979 another record-breaking year.

\* Turnover topped £12 million, 14% up on 1978, with 20% increase in profits.

\* Dividends totalling 2.5p per share declared.

\* New Smoke Detector, Nu-Swift Model 777 with escape light, introduced, closely followed by new handy Multi-Purpose Dry Powder Extinguisher, Model 600.

\* Mr. David Holden, Factory Manager, appointed Director.

Extracts from the Report by the Chairman, Mr. Peter Dorr, of the 1979 Accounts of Nu-Swift Industries Limited.

The 20th Annual General Meeting will be held at the Ladbroke Mercury Motor Inn, Ainslie Way, Huddersfield, West Yorkshire, on Friday, the 9th May, 1980, at 12 noon.

Complete Review and Accounts, or full details of Nu-Swift equipment, from Dept. CH 80.

Nu-Swift International Limited, Eland, West Yorkshire, HG5 8DS.

Elmdale 0422 72652 & 76811 (12 lines, 24 hours).

Principal Subsidiary of:

NU-SWIFT INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

London Showrooms: Nu-Swift Fire Protection Centre,

122 Regent Street, London W1R 6AP. 01-734 5741 (12 lines).

# The Times Awards 1980

The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results have aroused considerable interest since their introduction in 1974, and we have great pleasure in announcing the 1980 Awards.

Conditions of entry remain unchanged and the awards will follow the established pattern.

The Grand Prix, a silver trophy specially designed for The Times by Gordon Hodgson, will be awarded to the entrant whose advertisement is judged to be the best of all those submitted.

First prize for winners of each three categories is a beautiful sterling silver clock, based on the Times motif.

Second and third placings each receive a commemorative silver medallion. All category awards will be made to both the winning advertiser and the agent.

For further details of conditions of entry please contact: The Times Marketing Department, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Telephone: 01-837 1234 Ext. 7802.

THE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWS

THE TIMES

Over 26% of Times readers bought travellers cheques in the last twelve months.

01-2111150



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Sharp contrasts in the money markets

are hardly happy days for the dollar, a combination of political events and rising United States interest rates could easily be worse. As far as the latter goes, suggested last week that dollar holders are going to have to make up their minds whether the fall in interest rates is going far too fast.

With three month certificate of deposit rates down to below 13 per cent New York prime rates are likely to follow on their downward path over the next weeks — suggesting that the real of borrowing should be considerably crippling by mid-summer.

By contrast, the three month money rate in London continues to hold stubbornly at 17 per cent. Longer rates may have come down appreciably over the past night, but short rates have eased only marginally. The shortages in the system are extremely large and the authorities in a strong position to call the tune for a moment.

As far as the present negotiations go on British contribution to the European monetary unit, the implications for markets by substantial reduction in the United Kingdom contribution vary. Any resulting PSBR would, however, not necessarily have any impact on sterling M3, except in unlikely event of the "saving" being played in domestic expenditure, in 1 case the monetary effect would be se.

### lential lation stions

Initial Corporation's accounts indicate the problems which inflation causes insurance companies. An increase in surplus of less than 10 per cent, to 1, was directly attributable to the poor performance of the general insurance division. Premium income increased by 9 per cent to £416.7m, but claims rose by 9 per cent, and commission and expenses by 8 per cent.

ever, the life business—roughly twice as much as the general insurance, in terms of premium income—was not affected to any like the same extent. So a 17 per cent rise in premium income—unprecedented performance from Vanbrugh's unit-linked pensions business—and a 19 per cent rise in investment income was more than sufficient to offset 18 per cent commission and expenses and a 19 per cent increase in total claims, to leave a 10 per cent higher.

her such an increase in investment income can be maintained in a year in which interest rates start high—and in which there is no backlog of dividend payments to work through—is a question for shareholders and policyholders in the short term.

e longer-term there is the question of her premium income could be maintained if any form of current purchasing adjustment were ever to be applied to the circumstances it is hardly surprising that a large part of the new investment during 1979 were in property and to money. As against a balance of £5,752.6m at the end of 1979, non-derivative investments had a market value of £7,510m.

entally, of the Prudential's own 30.5 per cent are now owned by insurance companies and pension funds. At the City of London is soon going like the dog that chases its own tail.

### Engineering

### rrrect onse

ession may be deepening but it's not odd and tears in the engineering at the moment as results from Morgan recently and Fosco Minsep, have shown.

ion Engineering proved yesterday it is impossible to maintain a

positive impetus so long as the management keeps its head and responds correctly to the indicators. Simon has pushed profits up by 12 per cent to £15m, despite a profits collapse from £3.8m to £1.7m in the manufacturing division due mainly to the engineering strike which cost £1m and a management problem, now apparently resolved, in one subsidiary.

The best performance has been the hitherto least important merchanting and storage arm. Here, profits have almost doubled to just under £6m. Simon's port and railhead facilities have benefited both from rising chemical prices and the management's early recognition of the opportunities available for this type of business in current conditions.

Now almost ungeared following last year's £11m rights issue, Simon is one of the few



Mr. Harry Harrison, chairman and chief executive of Simon Engineering.

group's in the sector actually capable of pursuing an expansionary line at the moment. It also looks to be one of the few genuine "buys" in the sector, especially in view of the shareholding which followed the cash-raising exercise. Up 3p to 235p yesterday the shares yield 6.9 per cent after a 23 per cent increase and represent only five times earnings. This is hardly excessive given Simon's spread and prospects of profits rising to around the £15m mark this year.

### Bowater

### A confident air

After two years of static profits, Bowater is now going to have to prove that the heavy funding exercise in 1977—well over £100m from a rights issue, a Eurobond and a United States private placing—to finance a £270m capital spending programme over the last three years can bear fruit.

As it is the profits "breakthrough" the group is now talking about probably does not mean much more than an improvement of a tenth on last year's £91.3m. In the light of the potential scale of recovery on the Ralli international trading side, where slip-ups in the cotton market resulted in an £8m turnaround to losses of £2m last year, that does not say a lot for the underlying buoyancy of the mainstream paper and packaging businesses.

But at least Bowater's strength in the southern United States, where demand is growing much faster than elsewhere in the United States and raw material costs are lower, is enabling it to sail through the recession there for the time being.

The United Kingdom newspaper operations are still a headache and there are one or two other problem areas like carpets but the annual report shows that Bowater is now more prepared to take difficult decisions.

The snag is that 1981 could turn out to be another trying year if all the planned newspaper capacity comes on stream. The financial position is much stronger however with borrowings down from 49 to 39 per cent of capital employed and now that capital spending has peaked that should not deteriorate this year. But the current cost figures, where profits drop £51m, explain the group's dividend dilemma with last year's distribution covered only 1.3 times.

## Tinkering with the machinery of government

Hugh Stephenson

One of the more surprising things about Mrs Thatcher when she became Prime Minister was that she resisted the temptation to which almost all incoming governments succumb—to play around with the machinery of government.

With the single minor change of putting the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection back inside the Department of Trade, the whole structure was left as found. Changes in the structure of Whitehall, then they are made, are normally justified in terms of some high falutin' theory of government. The reality is normally much more closely related to the political needs of the Prime Minister of the day in balancing the personalities in his or her Cabinet.

So the talk that has grown in recent weeks of the Department of Industry being merged back into the Department of Trade will, if it happens, in all likelihood have less to do with a government dedicated to "non-intervention" in industry doing away with the Whitehall's main interest in intervention, than with the political state of mind and health of Sir Keith

Joseph and his developing relationship with his erstwhile pupil, the Prime Minister.

The case for doing away with an independent Department of Industry is strong enough under this Government. It simply has less and less to do. By all accounts, morale within the department has been much reduced of late. The impression within the department, until very recently, seemed to be that the wider flights of revolution in industrial policy had been avoided. More recently, it seems to have become apparent that, although there has been no substantial overt change in the kind of industrial policy instruments available to the department (programmes under the Industry Act, for example, are not actually banned), in practice less and less money is available for them.

General morale gets affected in other ways when a department like industry finds that the government of the day is no longer interested in, indeed is temperamentally hostile to, much of what it is required to do.

It is not just that able men in the second half of their professional career, like Mr. Ron Dearing (who is going to the Post Office) and Mr. John Lippitt (who is moving to GEC), find outside offers strangely attractive. Their interests and talents have lain in using government influence and power to try to make things in British industry work better. Life loses its interest for them when they are asked to serve a government which believes that Whitehall's interest in these matters should be actively discouraged.

In the same way, Whitehall's younger talent rapidly concludes that a spell in such a department under such a regime will do nothing to improve career prospects. They find ways and reasons for joining or being drafted to other parts of the empire that are less actively dedicated to the proposition that the state should wither away.

If the case for a merger is strong there is also much to be said for the contrary view. For a Conservative government, elements of the present administration are curiously insensi-

tive to the importance of institutional continuity and tradition. The Department of Industry had by trial and error tested many lessons about the admittedly intractable problems of the relations between public sector, private sector and the government in the decade since 1970.

Mergers and abolitions have two effects. They destroy collective institutional knowledge and they ensure that much time and energy is taken up in managing the internal process of change itself. If, as it says it will, the Government sticks to its deflationary policies in order to deal with rising prices, it is as certain as night follows day that it will find itself increasingly involved in the problems of the private sector in the coming years.

It will find that it has destroyed most of the Whitehall expertise on industrial policy in the mean time. And, as so often in our curious British system, we shall start the process of learning all over again.

## Industry baulks at the rates burden

Ratepayers are digesting the demands which have been arriving since the beginning of the month, and although householders are appalled at the results it is business and industry which are raising the greater howl of protest.

That is the burden, but is it too much? In 1976 the Layfield report on local government finance acknowledged that the relative burden for commerce and industry had gone far

enough, not simply because it was unfair, but because it was making the rates less of a local tax.

There is one obvious alleviation of the collective misery of commerce and industry, non-domestic rates are an allowable expense for corporation tax and income tax.

A less obvious "cushion" is the fact that companies can pass on increased rates in costs to the customer. The matter was argued by Professor George Jones, Professor of Government at the London School of Economics, in an address to the Rating and Valuation Association conference 18 months ago.

Professor Jones argued that non-domestic rates were passed on in the price of goods and services, mostly by people with no connection with the area in which the tax was levied.

"Industry and commerce do not in fact pay rates; rather they collect them from householders and pass them on to local authorities."

The argument might not make Professor Jones too popular with commerce and industry, but the point he was making was that the rates should be transformed into a national tax. Commerce and industry as such have no voice in local affairs, no vote in local elections, and this "taxation without representation" was causing a loss of local accountability, encouraging irresponsibility by local authorities.

This in part explains why the CBI is taking a closer interest in council budgets. At least the Government is doing something to cushion the blow. The Local Government Planning and Land Bill, which should be law this summer, contains a clause giving the right for businesses, within certain reasonable value limits, to pay their rates by instalments.

Christopher Warman

### THE RATE BURDEN 1975-1980 (£m)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
Domestic	1,471 (30%)	1,648 (40%)	1,828 (41%)	2,100 (40%)	2,800 (44%)
Non-domestic	2,255 (51%)	2,806 (60%)	2,749 (59%)	3,100 (60%)	3,500 (56%)
Total	3,726	4,454	4,577	5,200	6,300

Sources: Professor George Jones; Department of the Environment.

## Business Diary: Gatt's Arthur Dunkel • BP for the Cup

Dunkel, who is to from Oliver Long as general manager of the General at on Tariffs and (Gatt) this autumn, is third leader the world has had, and at 48 best by far. A Swiss, he is known as a tough, yet affable negotiator. He has represented Switzerland since 1960, became head of the for Economic and Development action of the Federal economic affairs in 1974, and after graduation from Lausanne.

1964 and 1976 he acted for cooperation between the policy department of the Swiss permanent five to Gatt.

He became Swiss delegate to the General and ambassador in charge of the policy, which included bilateral exchanges.

Swiss delegations to world and to successful conferences. Gatt, could hardly have been qualified candidate.

ization is riding high after the fair the long-drawn-out but Dunkel will stamina and skill old trade through old protectionism.

always stayed cool early-morning sessions for United States a substitute for levitation.



Hull Kingston Rovers/BP's Mike Smith.

game. Management has tried to release as many as possible so there should not be a spate of "grandmother's funeral" as Smith coaches the Salt End.

● The TUC, as Business Diary reported last week, is trying to find out who in the country sells Red Coats. This is a brand of lettuce grown by the strike-breaking Californian firm of Bruce Church Inc, which the TUC would like to boycott.

Reader A. F. Savage of Enfield writes to say a Red Coat came to light in the local Salisbury store where it was bought in mistake for a white cabbage.

The Savages did not eat it because they think lettuce not worth eating at this time of year. Even their tortoise sniffed at it, for reasons "more to do with the recent cold weather than an awareness of official TUC policy."



Hull/BP's Keith Tindall.

factory team, but his bosses say that support for his and Tindall's efforts is evenly divided. Either way, they intend to celebrate in Hull on Saturday night.

● Belgium is a risky place to die, the European group of consumer organizations (Beuc) has discovered. Funeral services cost twenty times as much in some parishes as in others and the consumer (or in this case, supposedly, the next of kin) has no chance to shop around.

Funerals are being monopolized by local authorities. Some communities insist on competitive tendering (even so a Belgian funeral seldom costs less than £700) but others have left their contracts with high-priced firms for decades.

Belgian consumers want government-fixed maximum and minimum funeral prices.

● An interesting visitor to Mac 80, Britain's biggest ever machine tool exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, is Stef Wertheimer, an Israeli MP, a former British army soldier and later chief armorer to a Jewish resistance group.

Wertheimer is founder and head of the Iscar group, a £30m a year metal manufacturing operation at Nahariya, only six miles from the Lebanese border.

A refugee from Germany in 1937, he started by making tools on machinery rented by the hour from a kibbutz.

But at a time when he could be enjoying the fruits of his pioneering, Wertheimer is busy campaigning. He joined the Knesset three years ago and has just made the long-awaited breakthrough — the MP's approval for the establishment of two "garden cities."

He says Israel's agricultural economy has given way to a mixed agro-military setup. Wertheimer wants this replaced by an economy orientated to private industry.

The latest joke going the rounds of the money managers: Doctor tells a heart transplant patient that he can offer him three hearts — one from an athlete, one from a young housewife and one from a 65-year-old central banker. Which would he like?

Patient: That of the 65-year-old central banker, please.

Doctor, in surprise: Why?

Patient: Because I know it has never been used.

Ross Davies

## ROCKWARE

Rockware Group Limited 1979

- Higher dividend at 9.5p per share compared with 8.5654p for 1978.
- Major advances in the Plastics Division achieved on an international basis.
- Kingspeed has been pruned and reorganised.

£000's	1979	1978
Sales	143,251	108,419
Profit before tax	5,184	7,019
Profit after tax and minority interests	4,486	6,095
Ordinary dividend	9.5p	8.5654p
Earnings per share	20.20p	27.55p

"A disappointing year with substantially lower results largely due to a £3m loss as a result of the road haulage strike, a poor summer and low Christmas demand.

Many of the economies we have actioned in 1979 will bear fruit in 1980. This will strengthen Glass. At the same time we have significantly broadened the packaging base of the Company at home and abroad.

In the current year we should greatly improve on our 1978 performance, given reasonable industrial relations and without national stoppages, which have such destructive effects on all industries."

J H Craigie Chairman

## ROCKWARE

Rockware Group Limited

Annual General Meeting 3.00pm 21 May 1980  
Winchester House Hall 14 100 Old Broad Street London EC2



## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Stock markets

## Oils, properties and gilts lead the way

Activity in oils, properties and gilts dominated the first day of the new account, which opened better than dealers expected after Friday's sharp falls. Wall Street's Friday close, which had taken the news from a less dramatic fall than expected, gave a fillip to Government stocks, while the equity market recovered some of its losses. The FT Index to recover more than half of Friday's 7.3 fall.

Worries over oil supplies from the Arabian Gulf boosted oil stocks, and buyers rushed in where North Sea interests predominated. In the hope of reduced price rises from the United States, which materialized at 3.00 pm with Morgan Guaranty's announcement of a 1 per cent drop to 81 per cent, properties surged forward with a stampede for both leaders and secondary stocks, according to dealers.

Gilts dealers also reported that the strength of sterling, which was at \$2.285 in the afternoon, helped them to regain some of Friday's falls. After opening £1 up in two-way trading, longs peaked at £1.11 and saw gains of around £1 by the close.

Shorter-dated stocks also saw gains of about £1, which made them better than at Friday's opening. After hours trading saw mixed £1 movements while longs were unchanged. The equity market held on to most of its gains after the close of official trading, although some gold shares softened a few cents, as the bullion price dipped at \$2.23 in New York.

By the close, the FT Index stood at its highest point of the day at 432.1 up 4.6.

The industrial leaders saw stock prices dragged up by the buying in government stocks, and oils in a day which dealers described as buoyant but thin.

Early on, ICI led the way on

the back of its North Sea interests, and its on-shore production ability, but the buying petered out after noon although the price held up at 362p, an 8p gain.

Takeover talk has pushed the price of London Ship Property Group to a year's "high" of 89p. The group is under the same management as Beaumont Property and formerly shared Sir Cyril Block as chairman before his retirement. Brokers, Standcliffe, Todd & Hodgson, reckon bid moves for either, or a merger of the two, should not be ruled out.

Unilever also had a promising start, and gained 5p to finish at 428p. Many of the other blue chips witnessed the same sequence of events, including Fisons at 27p, a gain of 2p. Beecham, which added 3p to 118p and Reed which gained 1p to 190p despite the threat to its newspaper and magazine interests posed by the NGA dispute.

Oils recovered many of last week's losses, and new account buying was seen in some of the second liners.

BP and Shell both gained

10p, to 330p and 342p respectively, while Tricentral saw one of the bigger jumps to 336p, 12p up. Burmah, which went ex-dividend yesterday, added 1p to 198p, and Lasso, up 15p to 563p, was encouraged by continuing rumours of a bid from the German Deminor group. Carless Capel and Leonard rose 5p to 103p because of its North Sea connections, and following a brokers' circular, while the volatile Sibsons went up 25p to 712p. Premier gained 3p to 76p and Ultramar saw a 16p gain to 616p.

In shipping, Furness Withy gained 12p by the close following the news that the CY Tung bid had gone unconditional, and as fears of a Monopolies Commission investigation faded. P & O, which has results due next week, rose 5p to 121p while European Ferries provided the main feature among second-rankers by spurring 18p to 121p, awaiting confirmation of two lucrative property deals in the United States.

Reverex gained 6p on the near-30 per cent stake acquired by Yule Carr, and Howard Tenens added 7p to 61p on the success of its rights issue. Provincial newspapers had a dull day, with the dispute influenc-

ing prices, although Associated Newspapers gained 2p to 273p because of its North Sea interests. Tarmac, whose results are due today, gained 4p to 225p in anticipation, while Henry Boot, with figures out on Thursday, was unchanged at 110p. Vosper, which is fighting for its shipbuilding compensation, saw a 5p increase to 133p.

In electricals, GEC gained 6p to 370p following the market trend and Rascal added 3p to 235p. But Thorn EMI dipped 8p to 292p, following the EMI loss reported last Friday.

Among the engineers, GKN went up 4p to 271p, Tubes added 2p to 241p, and Metal Box rose 4p to 266p. Trading news helped Brook Street Bureau to add 3p to 68p, while good results boosted Nurdin and Peacock 6p to 116p. Fosco Minsep rose 3p to 148p as its results matched expectations, and Estates and General Investments, which topped the magic 1m mark gained 31p to 38p. Simon Engineering added 3p to 235p on impressive figures.

Properties forced ahead as the institutions once again took interest, and increases were seen throughout the sector with the gains coming before the news of reduced price rates.

## Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
At & T (F)	10.5(3.3)	1.2(0.47)	7.94(4.37)	0.87(0.45)	8.7	—
At & T (F)	8.4(6.7)	0.57(0.48)	14.8(22.9)	2.6(2.52)	20.5	4.0(3.5)
B & I (F)	2.7(1.91)	1.03(0.86)	12.3(8.91)	3.0(2.22)	14.3	4.1(4.1)
Brook St Bureau (F)	25.8(20.1)	2.71(1.91)	12.3(8.91)	3.0(2.22)	14.3	4.1(4.1)
Ed & G (F)	4.1(3.62)	0.85(0.70)	20.7(19.7)	3.7(3.13)	4.7	6.4(5.32)
Fosco Minsep (F)	22.5(20.4)	7.0(5.4)	24.5(18.9)	2.1(1.81)	4.7	3.5(2.05)
Nurdin & Peacock (F)	23.1(22.8)	0.36(0.43)	4.2(4.01)	2.0(2.0)	1.7	11.3(9.05)
Sibsons (F)	4.2(3.3)	18.5(1.5)	48.4(4.11)	3.6(0.83)	1.7	15(11)
Simon Eng (F)	32.1(236.0)	0.83(0.28)	96.0(39.3)	15(11)	—	15(11)
Waverley Camerons (F)	2.8(3.3)	1.2(1.23)	32.3(34.6)	13.5(—)	—	15.0(3.4)
Yorklyde (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—

Figures in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.425. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net.

## Cash injection follows loss at Youghal Carpets

By Peter Wilson-Smith  
Youghal Carpets (Holdings), the struggling Cork-based carpet maker, has received a major cash injection of £1.5m following a return to losses in the second half of 1979.

Youghal negotiated a financial package with its bankers only last June, but without further financial support the future of the group's six manufacturing plants in Ireland, employing 2,000 people, would have been in jeopardy. The group has announced measures which include 160 redundancies. Most of these are at the group's weaving plant in Co. Cork, which made heavy losses in 1979.

The group results for 1979 will be published next month, but for the second year running, no dividend will be paid on the ordinary shares.

The capital injection will take the form of participating preference shares at par and will be redeemable between 1988 and 1997. An Irish Government agency, For Leasana, is putting up the money.

Explaining the need for funds, chief executive Mr. J. R. Hyland said: "The trading situation being experienced by the carpet industry has never been worse". He said that Youghal had also suffered from high inflation and interest rates and was having to pay an average 18 per cent on its debts, which comfortably exceed shareholders' funds.

In the first half of 1979 Youghal turned round from a £1.05m pre-tax loss to a profit of £759,000 but the trend was reversed and losses have continued into the first quarter of 1980.

## Inquiries launched after criticism of auditors

Following the critical Department of Trade reports into the affairs of Ozalid Group Holding and the two liquidated companies Burnholme & Forde and Brayhead, two committees of inquiry have been appointed to look into matters relating to the group, which concern the accounts and the audit.

Mr. D. R. R. Smith of Deloitte Haskins & Sells will chair the committee of inquiry looking into Ozalid, and Mr. A. Scott, a partner in Brierley & Hamlyn, will chair the one con-

cerned with Burnholme & Forde and Brayhead.

The appointments were made by the executive committee of the joint disciplinary scheme which was set up by the main United Kingdom accountancy bodies. The chairman is Sir Henry Benson.

The scheme was set up among other things to examine the professional conduct and competence of individual accountants or member firms where they have given rise to public concern.

## Allied Plant surges ahead

By Michael Clark

A strong all-round performance set against industrial unrest and the weak economy, Allied Plant Group, the leading UK plant hire company, has reported a 15 per cent increase in profits to £1.2m for the first quarter of 1980.

The group's profits, which include plant hire, building and construction, rose from £1.05m in the first quarter of 1979. The group's turnover, which includes plant hire, building and construction, rose from £1.05m in the first quarter of 1979 to £1.2m in the first quarter of 1980.

Mr. Michael Henderson, the chairman and chief executive, said: "The excellent results have been achieved against a background of strikes, unemployment, economic stagnation, record interest rates and political unrest."

He said a strong performance by all the companies forming part of the group at the beginning of 1980 had been achieved, and that the group's growth in profits had also been maintained.

Mr. Henderson said that the group's performance in the first quarter of 1980 was a result of the group's activities and the strong demand for plant hire.

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## A significant presence in world insurance

Prudential Corporation Chairman Ronald Owen reports higher profits, higher dividend.

The Prudential Corporation, formed at the end of 1978, is a major insurance group providing services in the United Kingdom and in many countries overseas. The first year of operating under the new corporate structure has gone well. We are establishing a clearer distinction between the requirements of overall group management and those of the trading subsidiaries, leading to more effective management.

## Results for 1979

The Group's profit for the year at £45.6m is 10.7% higher than in 1978. Dividends declared for the year amount to 9.5p per share, almost 19% higher than last year. This leaves £17.3m retained to support the growth of the business.

The individual life and group pensions business of Prudential Assurance in the United Kingdom developed most satisfactorily. There was a strong flow of new business, and the higher return from investments enabled policyholders' increases to be made in bonuses to policyholders.

The life business of Mercantile and General developed well, and the business of Prudential Pensions continued to expand and increased its profit. Vanbrugh showed a welcome return to profitability in 1979.

The results of the General Insurance business were disappointing. Although Prudential United Kingdom domestic business improved, the indexation of sums insured will not be completed until the middle of the year, and the account continued to be unprofitable. The United Kingdom motor account produced slightly higher losses than in 1978, due to a number of factors including the increase in VAT. As a result, premiums were further increased in February this year.

For Mercantile and General, the profit after tax on General Insurance showed a reduction, reflecting a more normal level of taxation and some deterioration in underwriting results.

## Finance for small companies

The view that a creative small company sector must be encouraged is now widely shared. We are very willing to commit funds to this area provided that we can use sensible commercial criteria in selecting recipients, and it is probably best if the investments are made through specialised institutions. We have made a number of investments in such intermediaries already and are currently investigating other possibilities. In addition, in the field of property investment, we are financing a number of industrial estates consisting of "nursery units" suitable for small new enterprises.

## Newman Industries case

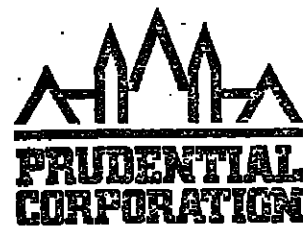
Shareholders will have read of the success of the High Court proceedings taken by Prudential Assurance in relation to the affairs of Newman Industries, a company in which we were a leading shareholder, when the cause of action arose in 1975. It is rare for our concern at the conduct of a company's business to lead to a court hearing, but the case has shown that legal action may be more effective than an inquiry by Department of Trade Inspectors, whose powers are probably more restricted than the High Court's.

## Life assurance premium tax relief

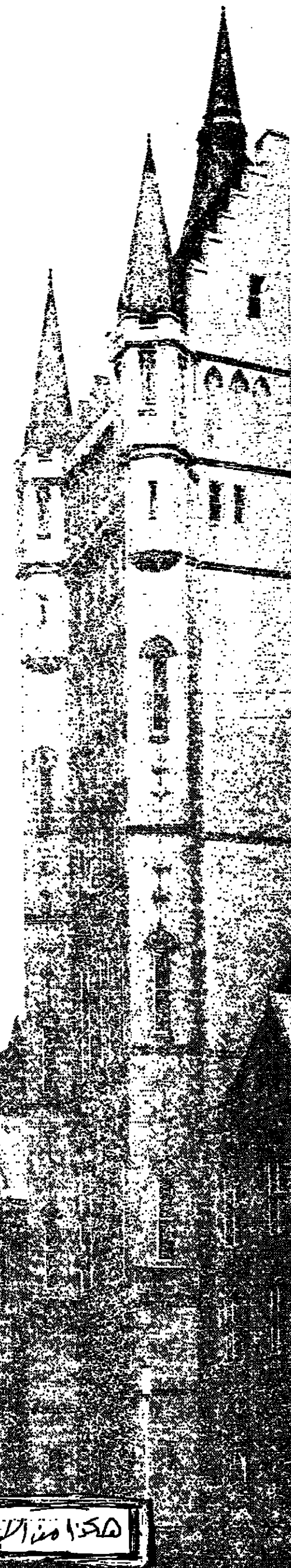
1979 saw a major revision in the method of granting tax relief on life assurance premiums. The reason for the change was to simplify the PAYE system for the Inland Revenue. It has therefore been disquieting to hear recent suggestions that life assurance premium relief might be phased out, and we are glad to learn that the government has reaffirmed that premium relief will continue.

## New appointments

It is my intention to relinquish the post of Chairman after the Annual General Meeting. The Boards have announced their intention of electing The Right Hon Lord Carr of Hadley PC as Chairman, both of the Prudential Corporation Limited, and of the Prudential Assurance Company Limited. Lord Carr has had a most distinguished career, having been Home Secretary and Secretary for Employment, besides substantial experience in business. The Boards also intend, subject to his election as a director, to appoint Geoffrey Haslam a Deputy Chairman. Mr Haslam was Chief General Manager of Prudential Assurance from 1974 to 1978 and in 1979 he became the first Chief Executive of Prudential Corporation.



A copy of the Report and Accounts is available from the Secretary, Prudential Corporation Limited, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.



## Briefly

Cyde Petroleum reports that turnover for 1979 dropped from £15.05m to £14.1m, but pretax profits rose from £1.17m to £1.22m. Earnings per share more than doubled to 25.2p (against 9.8p last year). Net dividend, 2p (1.11p). Rights are proposed at over-seven basis at 200p a share to raise £4.33m. Shares are unquoted.

Hunting Petroleum Services: Chairman states in the annual report that the company's 1979 results show an improvement on 1978, and looks forward to continued expansion in the years ahead.

Waverley Cameron: Turnover for 1979 was £23.0m (2014.000). EPS after tax £23.0m (2145.000). EPS 56.4p (59.51p). Dividend 15p (11p).

Howard Tenens Services: Rights issue has been taken up as 2,966,488 shares at 25p per cent. Balance of 213,512 shares has been sold at a premium of 8p per new share (less expenses) and net proceeds will be distributed to entitled shareholders.

Williams & Glyn's: A new scheme to sell Williams & Glyn's Bank—Business Borrowing Plan—offers loans for the purchase of plant and machinery or for extending or repaying existing loans. Loans are available at fixed rates or at rates linked to the bank's base rate. Fixed-rate loans under the new scheme are available from £10,000 to £50,000 with repayments over 3 years or less.

Amcon Group Inc, the North American subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields, has completed its acquisition of a minority interest in a company manufacturing and distributing companies formerly owned by Texas International of Oklahoma City. Amcon's purchase price for the company is £25.5m, of which \$55m was paid in cash.

Yorklyde: Turnover for year to January 31 rose from £3.2m to £3.24m. Pretax profits slipped from £1.22m to £1.2m. Total dividend, 21.42p gross.

William Nash: Chairman reports in his annual statement that the first quarter financial result, but the outlook for the rest of the year is not encouraging. Pretax profit for previous year—on CCA basis—was £250,000 (2348,000). Historical—£579,000 (5662,000). Standex International offer for share capital of James Burn (Holdings) has been declared unconditional. Acceptances of shares already held amount to 94.5 per cent of the issued share capital of each class.

S. Jerome & Sons (Holdings): Chairman states in the annual report that weaving division is experiencing unprecedented difficulties in booking sufficient orders to run full time, and margins are under severe pressure. High value of pound combined with inflation, is making company's products difficult to sell abroad. It is hoped that rest of group's textile interests will be able to continue to make a useful contribution to group profits.

Harris & Sheldon Group: Chairman states in the annual report that despite the gloom and depressing forecast that abound, he believes that 1980 could show some improvement in both turnover and profits, because of the quality and inherent strength of the group in its various markets. He remains cautiously optimistic.

Watson and Philip: Company has acquired 75 per cent of Scots Self Drive Hire, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Mcraurison (Great Britain), for £450,000 cash, subject to contract. Price represents goodwill of £204,000, and net assets of £246,000. Scottish pre-tax profit for the year was £280,000.

Anchor Chemical: Chairman says the annual reports that short and medium term future would appear to be difficult for those sectors of group which supplies markets which are most likely to be affected by recession at home, and a strong pound and competition overseas. Specialty sectors can expect a higher growth rate higher than the economic average.

Sheffield Brick acquisition: Latest acquisition by the expanding Sheffield Brick Group is Charles H. Wood (Locks) Ltd, a long-established company of safe and strong-room specialists in Bradford. The purchase of Wood for a figure in the region of £1m is well in line with the group concentration of architectural ironmongery and hardware for builders and the retail trade which already includes security equipment.

## Martlet directors nearly ready to bid

By Philip Robinson

Directors of DTV group Martlet, who plan to buy their own company from the receiver of collapsed toy giant Dumble Comber-Mari, are expected to be ready to make a bid by the end of the week.

As a preliminary move, Mr. Peter Lewis, Martlet's chief executive, announced last night that he had resigned after 10 years on the DCM main board. "I didn't want there to be any conflict of interests," he said. "We hope to be able to offer the receiver some kind of package by the end of this week."

But the five directors of Martlet have some legal complications. The receiver has al-

ready accepted, subject to contract, an offer from the Laird Group believed to be worth nearly £6m.

Martlet began working on a takeover of DCM in December 1978, when Dumble Comber-Mari was put into receivership. It was intended to float Martlet as a separate company last autumn.

Last Thursday Mr Lewis announced that he and his four fellow directors were involved in a takeover of Martlet. They are using their homes as guarantees in an attempt to raise enough cash.

Mr Lewis said: "If we buy the group and it goes wrong, we will have to live with it for four years."

## Setback at S Lyles

By Our Financial Staff

S. Lyles, the Dursley-based carpet yarn spinners and dyers, saw profits fall by 4-5 pence to 13.5p in the half-year to December 31, from 13.9p in the previous period.

Mr. John Lyles, the chairman, warned shareholders that lower profits are also expected in the second half. In its last full year the group made 1962,646 pretax.

Despite the setback, the group has maintained the in-

terest dividend payment at 2.85p a share gross and declared that it has not lost faith in long term prospects for its high quality yarns.

In the interim period however turnover rose 23 per cent to £4.3m, while exports improved marginally to £2.5m.

But the chairman says that in the current period, while exports have continued at a high level, competition in the home market has become more difficult.

## Bridon borrowings jump

The unexpected downfall of wire rope-maker, Bridon's

Ashlow engineering subsidiary has left its mark on the group balance sheet. At December 31, the group had shareholders' funds of £38.9m, against £34.4m; long and medium-term loans had risen from £25.9m to

£31.6m and the group's bank

loans and overdrafts were £11.8m, up from £11.7m. Ashlow was largely responsible for the fall on group profits from £12.1m to £3.99m; net in 1979, or a loss of £8.5m under IAS.

## Seminar on traded options

The Stock Exchange thinks

that not many members firms or their clients know much about they have now been going for two years.

To overcome this, Mr. Peter Stevens of broker Laurie, Millbank, chairman of the Stock Exchange-traded options committee, and at least two colleagues, Mr. David Stagg, of jobber Pinchin Denay and Mr. Charles Williamson of broker Sheppard and Chase, will hold a seminar, probably at Winchester House at 3.45 pm on May 14 and 15.

Two obvious themes will be the Chancellor's decisions to tax traded options on the same basis as warrants, instead of as wasting assets, and yesterday's lowering of charges.

## Bank Base Rates

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## FINANCIAL NEWS

Had winter  
outs Nurdin  
Peacock  
Opc ahead

Michael Clark  
The rest of the country  
and sneered last year  
the worst winter in quite  
time cash and carry  
Nurdin & Peacock, carry  
full advantage of the  
tion.

etax profits for 1979 rose  
cent to £7m being attri-  
d to the public's return to  
use of the small corner  
by Mr W. M. Peacock, the  
p's chairman.

said that while the coun-  
remained in the grip of  
arctic conditions, the ave-  
housewife was apt to use  
smaller local shop rather  
risk the treacherous con-  
is. As a result, the group  
tenced an excellent start  
year and pretax profits  
a half-way stage expanded  
£1.5m to £2.3m on sales  
though the group's per-  
centage in the second half  
d off slightly, sales over-  
by 18 per cent to £1m.

Peacock reported that  
the group's wine and  
business made good pro-  
it was the group's policy  
ouraging its retailing cus-  
to stock bigger ranges  
a food items that eased  
secure on margins caused  
high-street prices. The  
nal dividend of 3p gross  
posed, making a total  
year of 5.14p compared  
1.6p last time. In addi-  
he board has completed  
ations for a staff share  
ation scheme which  
ear will cost the group  
10 or roughly 5 per cent  
fit before tax.

ing to the current year,  
mainman reports an em-  
in open next month  
ct price war, and he  
ful of again producing  
sales and profits for the  
ar.

is given added force by  
tion of two new bran-  
in other next year, which  
ke a total of 28 branches

## Foseco edges up 6 pc

By Richard Allen  
Starting strength, and  
management problems in a  
relatively minor subsidiary,  
Minsep's results at Foseco  
Even so, the group managed  
to keep profits moving ahead  
with a 6 per cent rise to £18.4m  
pretax. The group estimates  
that profits would have been  
about £1.3m higher if exchange  
rates had remained stable in  
the 150 countries in which it  
operates. However, declared  
profits would have been about  
£500,000 lower but for the  
switch from year-end to average  
exchange rates.

On a divisional basis, Foseco,  
supplying steel and products  
for steel-making, fared the

best, pushing up trading profits  
12 per cent to £16.7m. In the  
current year the BSC strike is  
not causing too many qualms,  
thanks to compensatory  
increases in production in  
major markets like Germany  
and France.

The Foseco subsidiary, which  
supplies applications for con-  
struction, saw trading profits  
advance 10 per cent to £4.7m,  
and this year the group expects  
to counter recessionary condi-  
tions, with new developments  
overseas and continuing  
involvement in strong mining  
industry markets—particularly  
in the United States and South  
Africa.

The only blot was the  
Fosmin oilshoot, where trading

profits plunged from £920,000  
to £289,000, entirely as a result  
of management and product  
problems in Fosmin Chemicals.  
Management changes here are  
expected to produce a signifi-  
cant recovery in the current  
year.

The group is paying a final  
dividend of 5.37p gross, to lift  
the total payment by a fifth to  
9.157p gross.

Meanwhile, the group is still  
on the lookout for acquisitions  
in the United States, Germany  
or the United Kingdom. Given  
the ACT problem, which  
emerged last year—irrevoc-  
able tax amounted to £2.7m—it  
is a strong bet that the group  
will be looking to buy United  
Kingdom earnings.

Talks on bid by BSR  
at advanced stage

BSR, the record changer to  
electronics group whose share  
price has been supported by  
hopes of a takeover bid, is on  
the acquisition trail itself.

Mr John Ferguson, chairman  
of the group, whose profits  
slumped £11m to £2.6m last year,  
said after the annual meeting  
yesterday that BSR was at an  
advanced stage of talks to buy  
another company. But Mr Fer-  
guson declined to reveal further  
details. He said the talks were  
in line with his message to  
shareholders that the group  
was "endeavouring to broaden  
our base into the field of elec-  
tronics".

Most of that growth came  
across the board in the UK. The  
Australian business has at last  
improved its performance, ris-  
ing from three years of loss to  
an £54,000 operating profit.

In his annual report, Mr  
Ferguson made it clear that  
current trading prospects were  
not at all encouraging. He  
told shareholders: "Since  
then events have made the  
pound even weaker against  
the dollar and the Yen, con-  
vincing nearly all economists  
that the economy of the United  
States—our major market—is  
now in a recession of some  
consequence and have strength-  
ened the arguments in favour  
of those who think that the  
prospects for an early downturn  
in the rate of inflation in this  
country are not at all hopeful".

Future expansion will come in  
specialized recruitment in the  
United Kingdom, and possibly  
in Europe.

First-half profits for 1980 will  
contain no surprises, according  
to Mr Eric Hurst, the joint  
chairman.

The gross dividend has risen  
to 5.91p, giving a yield of 8.7  
per cent at 68p.

## Brook Street 42 pc ahead

Brook Street Bureau, the sec-  
retarial agency which is expand-  
ing into more specialized  
sectors, saw pretax profits rise  
by 42 per cent to £2.71m in the  
year to December 31 last year.  
Turnover rose 28.6 per cent to  
£25.8m.

The United States interests con-  
tinued to "plod along", pro-  
ducing a small profit.

Future expansion will come in  
specialized recruitment in the  
United Kingdom, and possibly  
in Europe.

Estates &  
General  
tops £1m

Estates & General Invest-  
ments, which is effectively con-  
trolled by Mr Peter Prowling's  
private housebuilding concern,  
Prowling Holdings, pushed pre-  
tax profits up by one fifth past  
the £1m mark to £1.03m last  
year. Turnover rose from  
£3.62m to £4.14m. The rise in  
pretax profits came after a  
16.7 per cent increase to 1.4p  
net, or 2.6p gross. The initial  
market reaction was to mark  
the shares up 3 1/2p to 38p, but  
the property sector itself was  
strong.

Pretax profits this year will  
depend in part on interest  
rates, and in part on the  
increase in the rent roll. This  
jumped last year from £492,000  
to £1.1m. It is now, thanks to  
reversions around £1.3m. Rever-  
sions continue, and the out-  
come this year could be around  
£1.6m.

## Business appointments

Joint group  
managing  
directors  
for Lucas

Mr A. K. Gitt and Mr J. V.  
Wilkinson, divisional managing  
directors, are now joint group  
managing directors of Lucas In-  
dustries. Mr J. W. Shield, director  
and treasurer of Lucas Industries,  
will have widened responsibility  
for group financial control and  
administration and becomes fi-  
nance director and treasurer, Lucas  
Industries.

Mr C. P. D. Davidson becomes  
a non-executive director of BPM  
Holdings. The board has also  
elected Mr R. P. R. Hiffe as  
deputy chairman.

Mr Jackson Taylor has been  
elected chairman of Jackson  
Taylor International. Mr  
Robert M. Lambie has been  
appointed a director and becomes  
group managing director of Jack-  
son Taylor Executive Consultants.  
Mr Adrian C. W. Taylor has been  
appointed managing director of  
the Manchester office and Mr Paul  
Sibhu has been made a director.

Mr Tim K. Poyser is now a  
director on the board of Stephens  
& Carter.

Mr Peter Goldman has been  
made a new part-time member of  
the Monopolies and Mergers Com-  
mission. He has been director of  
the Consumers' Association since  
1964.

Mr B. R. Sutcliffe, previously tech-  
nical director, has been made man-  
aging director of Thomson North  
Sea in succession to Mr I. M.  
Clubb who has become financial  
director of Thomson British Hold-  
ings and chairman of Thomson  
North Sea. Mr A. D. Rutledge  
and Mr J. Darby have joined the  
board of Thomson North Sea as  
commercial director and technical  
director respectively. Mr G. P.  
Mitchell continues as financial  
director.

Mr Peter F. Hazell has been  
admitted to partnership in Beloit  
Haskins and Sells Management  
Consultants.

Mr A. J. W. S. Leonard has  
joined the board of the Chelsea  
Building Society.

Mr John F. Richardson, a deputy  
general manager, is to succeed  
Mr Kenneth Rushworth as chief  
executive of the Burnley Building  
Society. Mr Rushworth, who is to  
retire will continue as a director  
of the Society.

Record quarter at Allied Chemical  
International

Allied Chemical Corporation of  
New Jersey is to raise its  
quarterly dividend by 5 cents  
to 55 cents. This is due to a  
record first quarter announced  
by the chairman, Mr Edward  
Hennessy, Jr.

Sales in the quarter rose to  
\$1.4bn (about £617m) against  
\$1.44bn.

The year ago first quarter  
net included losses from opera-  
tions that were subsequently  
discontinued. Net from con-  
tinuing operations in the year,

ago first quarter were \$36.5m.  
The chairman said that this  
year's record quarter earnings  
were achieved in spite of pre-  
tax charges totalling \$38.2m,  
which included higher deprecia-  
tion and higher petrochemical  
raw material costs.

Also there was a provision to  
cover potential contractual obli-  
gations related to the pre-  
viously reported sale of Allied's  
Louisiana natural gas pipeline  
system during the quarter.

The 1980 first quarter results  
include operations of Eliza  
Corporation which were conso-  
lidated with Allied's on July  
1 last year.

Capital spending from 1980  
through to 1984 is budgeted at  
\$3bn.

## Sharp rise for Sumitomo

Reflecting the recovery of the  
chemical commodity market,  
Sumitomo Chemical Company,  
Japan's leading chemical manu-  
facturer, Sumitomo Chemical  
Company, has announced a con-  
solidated net profit of ¥1,985bn  
yen.

This is a steep 155.4 per cent  
rise from ¥4,044bn yen in the  
previous year, company officials  
said.

Sales in the financial year  
ended last December 31 went

up by 25 per cent to ¥95,58bn  
yen from ¥76,106bn yen a year  
earlier.

A Sumitomo Chemical official  
explained that the main reason  
for the steep rise was that the  
parent company net profit  
registered a sharp 188.6 per  
cent increase to total ¥1,244bn  
yen in the same year. Parent  
firm sales came to ¥50,611bn  
yen, showing a 26.6 per cent  
rise.

## Heinicke Instruments

Heinicke Instruments Com-  
pany of Florida says that its  
largest shareholder, West Ger-  
man industrialist Herr Rudolf  
Lewer, is asking a seat on the  
board and "has several plans"  
for directors to consider at their  
next meeting.

Officials of the maker of  
laboratory equipment and jet-  
engine parts could not be  
reached to elaborate. A secre-  
tary to an executive said that  
the date of the next directors  
meeting had not been set yet.  
Herr Lewer has acquired  
about 21.5 per cent of  
Heinicke's common shares.

## BP Canada boosts revenue

British Petroleum of Canada  
had a net income of C\$30m for  
the first three months of this  
year.

This compares with C\$12.2m.  
Net income for the first  
quarter of last year which has  
been restated from C\$13.4m to  
conform with the change in  
accounting for exploration and  
development costs to a success-  
ful-efforts method adopted at  
the end of 1979.

Board states that while earn-  
ings rose in both sectors of the  
business, refining and market-  
ing was the major contributor  
to the improved income.

BP in Australia will increase  
its authorized capital to A\$250m  
from A\$100m, according to the  
managing director, Mr Alex  
Gorrie.

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managing director, Mr Alex  
Gorrie.

## Alstom setback

First quarter turnover of  
Société Alstom-Atlantique of  
France, makers of heavy  
machinery and shipbuilders, de-  
clined to Fr1.198bn from  
Fr1.404bn in the similar 1979  
period, the company said.

The shipbuilding sector was  
mainly responsible for the de-  
cline with sales of Fr10m  
against 455m a year earlier.

Its consolidated sales are pro-  
visionally estimated at  
Fr2,046bn for the same period,  
down from Fr2,213bn.

The group's net income for  
the first quarter ended March  
31, 1980, rose 73 per cent to a  
record \$119.9m (about £51.9m),  
according to Mr Robert Hei-  
mann, chairman.

This compared with \$69.5m  
for the 1979 period. Sales were  
\$1.6m up 18 per cent over the  
\$1.4bn reported for the 1979  
first quarter.

## Bank of Scotland and home loans

Bank of Scotland, which  
the housing market last  
year, has seen a significant  
of new loan proposals,  
Lord Clydesdale, the  
governor, in his annual  
He points out that home  
in Scotland is only a  
ent, and the bank wants  
cipate in the extension  
ownership in particu-  
council tenants of local  
es and new towns.

roup has only recently  
the "in-store credit"  
is now running for  
several companies.  
Marks & Spencer and  
odes.

ank of Scotland has  
a conservative policy  
treatment of deferred tax  
year did not release  
40 per cent of de-  
x to reserves. After the  
the ratio of free capi-  
e deposits and notes is  
cent, but the bank has  
stock and this, says  
desmair, strengthens  
trial for improvement  
need arises".

Estate hopes  
increase

el Mobbs, chairman of  
states which produced  
rolins last year, ter-  
ers in his yearly  
at its utility division  
o continue in the red  
ite particularly diffi-  
dutions, with high  
ies likely to persist.  
profits should show  
use.

nd DeBeers  
s Gold stake

merica Corporation  
frica and De Beers  
d Mines have no  
plan to raise their  
me 25 per cent in  
d Gold Fields, and

Needlers buys Surrey  
sweet maker

"Needlers has acquired Dick-  
son Orde for £330,000  
cash. Dickson Orde, which is  
based at Farnham in Surrey,  
makes and distributes a range  
of confectionery in the United  
Kingdom and Ireland under the  
brand name "Festoon".

The profits before tax of the  
continuing operations of Dick-  
son Orde for the year to  
October 31 were £73,000 and the  
net tangible assets at that date  
were £215,000. At the same  
date Dickson Orde had cash  
balances of £129,000.

In the current year, Dickson  
Orde is trading satisfactorily  
and, at an increased level of  
profitability.

Turner & Newall in  
Australian sale

Turner & Newall has agreed  
in principle to sell to James  
Hardie Industries, T & N's 40  
per cent minority holding in  
Hardie-Ferodo in Australia.  
This makes it a wholly-owned  
subsidiary of James Hardie. The  
consideration will be A\$4.42m,  
A\$4.42m, paid in cash.

Turner & Newall is the parent  
company of Ferodo in the  
United Kingdom. The associa-  
tion, between Ferodo and  
Hardie-Ferodo will continue  
and Hardie-Ferodo will still sell  
its products under that name.  
It will also remain the Austra-

More deposit takers  
named by Bank

The Bank of England yester-  
day issued a further list of  
recognized banks and deposit-  
taking institutions which are  
authorized to take deposits. The  
chief changes refer to banks  
that were not initially placed  
in the top-tier of fully-recog-  
nized banks. The names in-  
clude a batch of American  
banks including Bankers Trust  
Company, Bank of America  
International, Bank of  
America, N & SA, other banks  
are: The Bank of Ireland and  
the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Outlook uncertain  
at James Fisher

The chairman of James  
Fisher & Sons states in the  
annual report that the outlook  
for 1980 is uncertain. The  
strike of steelworkers and its  
disruption of industry generally  
during the first quarter, has  
meant a disturbing start to the  
year. Whilst it is too soon in  
the year to attempt to predict  
the future, and the company is  
not free from all uncertainties,  
the outlook for the Shipping  
Industry, it is not exposed to  
those areas presently experienc-  
ing most difficulty.

Kienwake clinches  
bid for Furness

The recommended offer for  
Furness, Withy by Antony  
Gibbs Holdings on behalf of  
Kenawake, a wholly-owned sub-  
sidiary of Orient Overseas Con-  
tainers (Holdings) have become  
unconditional.

Valid acceptances have been  
received representing £25,075m  
existing ordinary stock, 93.55  
per cent (of which, acceptances  
representing £566,520 were for  
the loan note alternative) and  
in respect of 130,537 preference  
shares of Furness Withy 87.06  
per cent. The offers will remain  
open for acceptance until fur-  
ther notice. The loan note al-  
ternative is no longer available.

Private insurance  
group climbs 21 pc

Family-controlled Fritel  
Group—the largest private in-  
surance broker in the United  
Kingdom—outstripped many of  
its quoted counterparts in 1979  
with a 21 per cent rise in pre-  
tax profits to £2.67m.

In contrast to the quoted  
brokers, many of which rely  
heavily on overseas business  
and have suffered from the  
strong pound, Fritel receives  
most of its income in sterling.  
The group's largest profit  
centre is Motor & General.  
Fritel remains confident about  
the future.

## RETAIL SALES

The following are the figures for the volume of retail sales released by the Department of Trade			
	Sales by volume (seasonally adjusted)	Sales by value (not adjusted)	Change on 1971-72
1979			
1st Qtr	100.7	-11	
2nd Qtr	106.2	-15	
3rd Qtr	98.5	-11	
4th Qtr	101.7	-15	
1980			
1st Qtr	105.3 (prov.)	-19 (prov)	
Jan	103.0	-19	
Feb	104.1	-19	
March	103 (prov)	-19 (prov)	

Our task is to ensure  
that all our businesses  
produce attractive profits  
on the capital  
they employExtracts from the Statement  
by the Chairman, Michael H Caine

## Trading Performance

We faced hard trading conditions in 1979. The  
road haulage strike, the engineering unions'  
intermittent stoppages, the restraint on  
Government expenditure, the strength of sterling  
and high interest rates all had their particular  
effects and placed heavy demands on management.

The Engineering Division fell back by 36%.  
Fletcher and Stewart made satisfactory profits  
from past contracts, but at the end of the year was  
still seeking new turnkey projects. Fletcher  
Sutcliffe Wild now looks to 1980 for acceptance by  
the National Coal Board of its new generation of  
roof supports. SPP Group made reasonable profits  
in the face of restricted public expenditure in the UK.

The rest of the Group moved ahead by 28%.  
The Food Distribution Division improved its  
performance and secured cost reductions in  
warehousing, delivery routes and administration.  
This encouraged us to take the major step of  
acquiring Kearley & Tonge.

The Spirits and Liqueurs Division performed  
well. But largely due to the strength of the pound,  
Tia Maria paused in its earnings growth, although  
volume sales increased.

The Health Products Trading Division had  
mixed fortunes: the UK showed attractive growth  
but American Dietetics' contribution was badly  
affected by intense price competition in the United  
States.

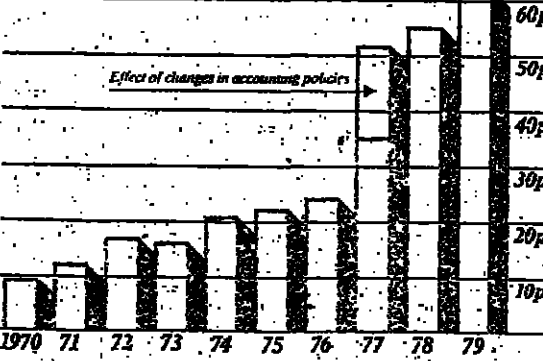
In adverse circumstances, the Overseas  
Trading Division and the Shipping Division  
increased their profits.

The Agricultural Division maintained its  
profit with welcome new contributions from  
salmon farming in Scotland and from management  
of UK farms.

The Authors Division improved its profit sub-  
stantially through its interests in Agatha Christie.

Summary of results		1979	1978
		£890	£800
Turnover		669,985	587,675
Profit before taxation		25,088	24,509
Profit attributable to Booker McConnell		21,789	21,589
of which:			
earned by United Kingdom companies		19,667	19,976
earned by overseas companies		2,122	1,613
Profit after taxation		19,368	19,025
attributable to ordinary shareholders		19,368	19,025
Earnings per ordinary share:		pence	pence
historical cost basis		62.05	54.81
current cost basis		35.40	36.71
Dividends per ordinary share		12.500	7.958*
*including 0-65p in respect of 1977			

## Earnings per ordinary share



## Development

Our task is so to shape Booker McConnell that all  
our businesses produce attractive profits on the  
capital they employ whilst at the same time seeking  
out new investments which lie in real growth  
markets and disposing of those businesses in which  
there is no satisfactory real profitability or growth.

We aim to achieve the right balance between  
securing profits now and for the future.

## Prospects for 1980

1980 presents many difficulties. Some of our  
businesses will produce higher profits. Our overall  
results will be determined by the success we attain  
in engineering, where we need to strengthen our  
order books, and by the progress we make in  
improving efficiency through rationalisation in  
food distribution following the acquisition of  
Kearley & Tonge.

The success of Booker McConnell depends on  
the energy, knowledge and enthusiasm of all who  
work in the company. High productivity and  
efficiency can only be achieved in an atmosphere of  
mutual respect and understanding. We are facing  
difficulties common to many UK companies at  
present but management is strong and we operate  
largely in markets which will have growth in the  
1980s.

To: Booker McConnell Limited, Bucklersbury House, 83 Cannon Street, London EC4N 3EJ.  
I would like to know more about Booker McConnell.  
Please send me a copy of your report and accounts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Booker McConnell Limited

SunLife  
of Canada  
UNCES TWO MAJOR APPOINTMENTS  
EFFECTIVE 28th APRIL 1980

ndle to be  
ice-President  
tive Office in  
ada, having been  
resident and  
ager for Great  
eland.

Mr. R.W.S. Baker to be  
Senior Vice-President and  
General Manager for Great  
Britain and Ireland having  
been Vice-President and  
Deputy General Manager for  
Great Britain and Ireland.

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA







**City Offices**  
**Hampton & Sons**  
**01-256 7831**

**01-236 7831**

5H  
35.2

**MINE**

[illegible]

**OIL**

[illegible]

**PROP**

[illegible]

10	21
13	23
14	103
16	102

[illegible]

14	14
50	10%
34	21
21	14

47	239	Wetzelhove	153	•	111	9	12	3
48	240	Wetter & C'ty	52		56	0	10	3

## RUBBER

13	90	Anglo-Indonesia	133	-3	4	5	3	4
14	93	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
15	94	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
16	95	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
17	96	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
18	97	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
19	98	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
20	99	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
21	100	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
22	101	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
23	102	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
24	103	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
25	104	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
26	105	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
27	106	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
28	107	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
29	108	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4
30	109	Anglo-Indonesia	133	•	4	5	3	4

124	
125	198
126	93
127	301

[illegible]

Dividend and Yield exclude a special dividend. Bid for company. Promoter's figures. Earnings. Price adjusted for tax free distribution. Tax free. Price adjusted for late dealings. No significant data.







